The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905. NO. 52

LOCAL NOTES.

—Officially, spring begins next Tuesday.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Friday will be St. Patrick's Day. Sow your cabbage seed.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—The Farmers' Bank, of Thompsontown, opens for business to-day.

—John G. Gillam spent Sunday and Monday with friends at Altoona.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—J. O. McClain was last Wednesday appointed postmaster at Robertsdale.

—Edward McCarl and Charles O'Connor spent Sunday with friends in Altoona.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Shapiro Bros. now have fresh beef, pork, cured meats, and creamery butter.

—George L. Smith, of Latta Grove, returned home Monday from a business trip to Altoona.

—For the next thirty days we will sell 140 lb. sacks of salt for 60 cents. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—H. H. Lamberson, a contracting carpenter of Newberg, visited his mother in this place yesterday.

—Just received a new lot of step ladders of various sizes. Every family should have one. R. N. McCarl.

—Work was commenced Monday morning on the siding for the Juniata White Sand Company at this place.

—Mayer Silverman, a well known merchant of Altoona, will open a novelty store in Huntingdon on April 1.

—George C. Hohman, a popular tinner of Huntingdon, transacted business in Mapleton last Thursday evening.

—A series of meetings was commenced in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening and will continue during the week.

—The ice passed off the river in sections at this point last week, causing no rise in the water and doing no damage.

—Jesse Brumbaugh, George Hughes and Samuel Bennett, all employed at Altoona, were visitors to Mapleton friends over Sunday.

—Robert Chilcote, of Burnham, and Emerson Chilcote, of Altoona, spent last week with their mother and other friends in Smith valley.

—Postmistress Julia B. Dell has been suffering with la grippe for several days past. G. D. Wood is assisting with the office duties during her illness.

—Miss Myrtle Wright arrived home from Millersville state normal school last Thursday evening and will enjoy a three weeks vacation with parents and friends.

—Warriorsmark, this county, is experiencing the greatest revival of religion in years. There have been over sixty conversions and a number are still at the altar.

—Clarence M. Busch, of Philadelphia, is the lowest bidder for public printing at Harrisburg, his bid being 84 1-10 per cent. lower thau the maximum legal price.

—The barn on the M. W. Isenberg farm near Shirleysburg was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Two horses, two cows and some pigs were in the barn and were burned.

—Fifty-four loaded cars were shipped from this station Monday, distributed as follows: Fifty cars sand, one of crushed limestone, to of ganister and one of lumber.

—The new puddle mill of the Duncannon Iron company which has been idle for the past two years was started on Tuesday morning of last week, giving employment to fifty men.

—D. C. Park, of Smith valley, was a business caller at this office yesterday. Mr. Park will make sale of his personal property on March 30 and later move to Ohio where he will reside.

—George W. Morgan left yesterday to take charge of the quarrying operations of the Parthenia Sand company in Warren county. Mr. Morgan understands the business and is a valuable man.

—Mr. Ross Beale, of Altoona, and Miss Katherine Brumbaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh, of this place, were united in marriage at Altoona last Wednesday evening, by Rev. B. C. Conner, of the First M. E. church. The happy couple arrived in Mapleton Monday evening for a couple days' visit to the bride's parents. They will reside at 1300 Seventh avenue, Altoona.

—T. C. Cowher has purchased the W. H. Spangler property at the head of Hill street and carpenters are at work remodeling the house with the intention of having it ready for occupancy by April 1st.

—L. R. Smith and family, of Altoona, and Miss Annie Larimer, of Manor, arrived in Mapleton Monday and proceeded to Cass township. They will visit among friends in and about Cassville before returning home.

—New goods are arriving daily. Our spring and summer line of dry goods will be larger than ever before. If you want to choose your spring and summer wears come now and you will have a larger line to select from. Shapiro Bros.

—A new bank, called the Shaver's Creek Bank, is to be started in Petersburg, and it is expected to be open for business by April 1. The prime movers of the project are S. L. Stryker and Calvin Bell, of Petersburg, and J. M. Blair and Mr. Lyttle, of Blair's Mills.

—Charters were granted yesterday at the State Department to the Calvin Water Company of Union township and the Valley Point Water Company of Shirley township. These are two of the companies represented by Hannis, Williams & Bunting, of Philadelphia.

—Harvey Wolf, aged 32 years, a telegraph operator residing at Birmingham, was taken to the Altoona hospital from Tyrone Saturday night. He was watching a fight on the street at Tyrone when he was hit in the face by a club or some object and sustained a fracture of the lower jaw.

—Wood township is a new township in Huntingdon county and is formed by dividing Carbon township. The polling place will be at Robertsdale, which town is within the borders of the new township. Its representation in the coming Republican county convention will be two delegates.

—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of a foreigner, aged about 45 years, was found along the railroad below Huntingdon Saturday morning about six o'clock. The skull was crushed and it is thought the unfortunate was struck by an eastbound train. The remains were interred Monday in the Potter's field at Huntingdon.

—"Will somebody please chase the cow down this way?" asked a Hannibal funny boarder who wanted some milk for his oatmeal Sunday morning. Seizing the cream pitcher and starting it down the line, the landlady crushingly replied: "Please hurry the cow to where that calf is bawling." The funny boarder now takes his meals at the restaurant.—Oil City Derrick.

—Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A., will celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of its organization, Thursday evening, March 23d. The exercises will consist of music, addresses and a banquet all of which will be held in the old M. E. church. Each member is expected to be present and each member has the privilege of bringing a friend with him. Music will be furnished by the Mapleton band.

—Following is the report of school No. 1 of Mapleton borough for fifth month: Number enrolled, males 12, females 17, total 29; average attendance, males 11, females 13, total 24; per cent. of attendance, males 90, females 86, total 88. Names of those present every day are Eva McCarl, Alda Corbin, Beatrice Brininger, Gayton Swope, Frank Hommon, Nannie Duffy. Visitors 4. Frances Isenberg, teacher.

—N. Q. Speer, of Dunbar, Pa., formerly the head of the Speer White Sand company, was in town last week and leased the sand property of Frank and William O'Connor with the privilege of buying same. This property is located at Berkley springs, West Virginia, and is one of the finest tracts in that section. Mr. Speer has already ordered machinery for a plant and will at once commence the erection of the same.

—Benjamin Shapiro, who has conducted a dry good store in Mt. Union for about two years, shipped his goods to Lykens, Dauphin county, on Saturday last. He with his clerk, Myer Gordon, left Monday on Main Line express for Lykens where he will in a few days open a large dry good store. Mrs. Shapiro and little daughter will spend a few days with her parents in Baltimore, before beginning house keeping at Lykens.—*Mount Union Times.*

—Last Wednesday night about 9.30 o'clock the Enterprise sand works at Vineyard, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company, took fire and the buildings were totally destroyed, including the blacksmith shop, powder house, oil house and old store room. The fire originated in the boiler room during the absence of the watchman in another part of the building. Owing to the burning of the Enterprise works, the Franklin works at Mill Creek, which have been idle for more than a year, will be put in operation. The work of repairing the plant was commenced Monday and it is expected to be in shape to operate within the next two weeks.

—The Canadian Jubilee Singers will give a concert in the old M. E. church Friday evening, March 17, commencing at 8 o'clock. The price of admission will be 25 and 35 cents. This concert company gave an entertainment at Osceola on March 9 and the *Leader-Courier* of that town makes the following comment concerning it: "The Canadian Jubilee Concert Co. entertained a very large audience at the Firemen's hall last evening. The people composing this company are fine musicians, and the audience was pleased from the beginning to the end of the program. They give a fine entertainment and worthy of large audiences wherever they go. They will always find a welcome at Osceola."

—An interesting report has just been made of the accidents that occurred last year in the handling of mails on railroads. During the twelve months 378 trains carrying mails met with accidents, twenty-one postal employes were killed, ninety seriously injured and 348 slightly hurt. Next to the engineer and firemen, the railway mail clerks, because of the position of the car near the front of the train and usually immediately behind the engine, are in greater danger in case of collision or an ordinary accident than any other person on the train. It has been possible, through legislation, for the last three years, to pay $1,000 to the next of kin of every clerk killed while on duty or dying within a year from causes directly traceable to injuries so incurred. Few government employes have more tedious and nerve-raking work than railway mail service clerks. They are required to learn the names of thousands of towns along their routes, which they must know without the slightest hesitation, so that any piece of mail may reach its destination safely and swiftly. A total of 17,132,840,230 pieces of mail matter, exclusive of registered letters and packages, was handled by the railway clerks last year.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, March 17, 1905, G. W. Querry will sell in Hare's valley, four miles south of Mapleton, bay mare, 2 milch cows, young cattle, 5 shotes, chickens, buggies, wagons, farming implements, hay and straw, harness, household goods, etc. Sale to commence ot 1 o'clock.

Thursday, March 23, 1905, O. R. Brown will sell at his residence in Union township, 2 miles northwest of Calvin, work horse, 2 colts, 3 cows, brood sow, 4 shotes, buggy, wagons, farm implements, household furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 29, 1905, Jacob Chilcote's heirs will sell in Smith valley, 2½ miles northeast of Cassville, 1 horse, milch cow, wagons, sled, farming implements. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Thursday, March 30, 1905, J. G. Hicks will sell at his residence in Mill Creek, household goods, farm implements, store goods, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. J. G. Allison, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 30, 1905, D. C. Park will sell in Smith valley, 2 miles southeast of Cassville, 2 work horses, 4 cows, young cattle, farming implements, household articles, etc. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Strikes Hidden Rocks.

When your ship of health strikes the hidden rocks of Consumption, Pneumonia, etc., you are lost, if you don't get help from Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. S. W. McKinnon, of Talladega Springs, Ala., writes: "I had been very ill with Pneumonia, under the care of two doctors, but was getting no better when I began to take Dr. King's New Discovery. The first dose gave relief, and one bottle cured me." Sure cure for sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds. Guaranteed at Wright & Dell's store; price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Death of a Pioneer.

From the Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger of March 8.

Henderson Gorsuch, a pioneer resident of Jefferson county, Iowa, died on the old homestead in Walnut township the 27th ult. Mr. Gorsuch was born in Huntingdon county, Penn., April 7, 1820, and was almost eighty-five years of age. He was married to Sarah Stever, a daughter of Philip Stever, of Cassville, Penn., in 1842. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom, as well as the aged wife and mother, are now living. The family came to Iowa in 1844 and located in Walnut township on the farm which has been its home ever since. Mr. Gorsuch was a man of energy and character and always manifested a deep interest in any movement which had for its purpose the betterment of men or affairs. He was a staunch republican in politics since the birth of that party. Mr. Gorsuch saw Iowa develop from a wilderness to a garden and he had his part in the great work. His life in Walnut township was longer than any man has ever spent there and his record is filled with good deeds. Mr. Gorsuch had been a member of the United Brethren church since 1847. The body was interred in the Lower Richwoods cemetery.

Mrs. Lincoln Smith.

Mrs. Lincoln Smith died at the home of her parents in Manor, Tuesday, March 7, 1905, of an illness from which she had been failing steadily for the past year or more and ended in consumption.

For four years Gertrude had been a resident of Latta Grove, being at the home of her father-in-law, George L. Smith, where her husband was engaged in farming. About four months ago she went to her home in Manor in the hope that the change would do her good, but soon after her arrival at home her mother, Mrs. Larimer, was taken suddenly ill and died. This with her own illness seemed to hurry her own disease and she was confined to the house from that time until her death.

Mrs. Smith was of a goodly disposition and had many friends in this vicinity who are sorry to hear of her sad death. Her funeral took place at Manor and was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Ivenson, of the M. E. church. She was aged 36 years.

A Newspaper That Speaks Out.

On February 2 The Pittsburg Times was 25 years old. Its owners claim that its undiminished popularity is demonstrated by the fact that it has a larger circulation than any other morning paper in Pittsburg. During the past few years it has attracted a great deal of attention by the frankness with which it has discussed subjects of public interest. Whenever there is before the people some question of absorbing importance newspaper readers are on the qui vive to know what The Times has to say, and what The Times says is right to the point. It hews to the line. That, however, is only one of the merits claimed for it by its publishers. Its general news service is comprehensive and complete. It is accurate in its financial department and up to date on its sporting page. Its serial stories are by the best modern authors. It pays especial attention to the news and views of all the churches, and in this respect has won the admiration of the best people. Its editorial page is a daily feast of the best and brightest thought. It endeavors to avoid the "yellow" and caters only to the people of the home and the family. It has no Sunday issue. Six cents a week, $3 a year.

Gems of Thought.

A better thing than "hitching your wagon to a star," is to put your hand into the hand that moves the star.

Instruction is a teacher, but Example is an artist, and our emotions are the colors he mixes on the heart's palette.

All troubles have two handles; a fool takes the hot one, a young man the long one, and a wise man neither one nor the other.

None so little enjoy themselves and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Only the active have the true relish of life.

The profit of leisure lies in the combination of interest and amusement, of occupation which does not require too much thought, and pleasure which does not demand too much effort, physical or mental.

Incredible Brutality.

It would have been incredible brutality if Chas. F. Lemberger, of Syracuse, N. Y., had not done the best he could for his suffering son. "My boy," he says, "cut a fearful gash over his eye, so I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which quickly healed it and saved his eye." Good for burns and ulcers too. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

March Argument Court.

The following miscellaneous matters were disposed of at the sessions of argument court held Monday and Tuesday of last week:

In re Commonwealth vs. John Mapes; County Commissioners directed to pay costs due on habeas corpus hearing.

In re George W. Fry vs. Malinda A. Fry. Libel in divorce. Rule to show cause why alimony should not be allowed, discharged. R. W. Williamson appointed master.

Sale of real estate of Charles J. Heeter, late of Clay township, deceased, awarded for payment of debts.

W. R. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Ellen Farrell, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, discharged on his own petition.

Annie Maley appointed guardian of Eleanor P. Maley, of Brady township.

S. C. Shaffer, guardian of David Norris, late of Penn township, deceased, authorized to join in deed conveying his ward's interest in certain real estate to S. W. Norris.

Rule awarded to show cause why a certain legacy under the will of Samuel Medaugh, late of Porter township, deceased, should not be paid into court and the real estate of F. Howard Medaugh discharged from the lien of said legacy.

In re rule on W. W. Johnston, administrator of William Colburn, late of Franklin township, deceased, to show cause why he should not pay to David Funk, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Addleman, late of Warriorsmark, deceased, her share of said estate. Rule discharged at cost of petitioner.

Report of W. H. Trude, master in divorce in case of Bertha Hoover vs. George M. Hoover, filed, and decree entered upon payment of costs.

Bruce Bence, T. Smith Mitchell and William Low appointed viewers to view site for county bridge over Shaver's Creek, in Logan township.

C. E. Benson, Amos Gill and John C. Bare appointed viewers to locate site for county bridge over Tuscarora Creek between Huntingdon and Juniata counties.

C. O. McMath appointed constable for Cromwell township.

In re divorce Mary E. Walker vs. Walter Walker. Subpoena awarded.

In re American Car and Foundry Co. vs. Alexandria Water Co. et al. Scire facias and alias scire facias sur mechanic's lien stricken off.

In re divorce, Tillie Mills vs. Wm. W. Mills. Subpoena awarded.

In re divorce, W. E. Mitchell vs. Elizabeth M. Mitchell. Subpoena awarded.

In re W. G. Myton vs. Juniata Planing Mill Company. Amended statement filed.

In re H. J. Everhardt vs. George Snare et al., petition in equity. W. H. Trude appointed master to make partition.

Joseph Goines, an inmate of the Reformatory, discharged by the court.

William Pope appointed judge of election in Smithfield township.

Decree made dividing Carbon township into two townships, the western part to be known as Carbon township and the eastern part to be known as Wood township.

Rule on County Commissioners to pay J. Lamberson, constable, certain costs due him.

Another session of court will be held Thursday, March 16, at one o'clock.

Personal Tax 17 Cents.

A statement has been prepared by Auditor General Snyder based upon the returns for the year 1903, showing in a condensed form the amount and sources of the revenue and the objects and purposes for which it has been expended by the state. It is intended by the auditor general to demonstrate by this statement that the burden of state taxation is not so great as the people have been led to believe. The statement shows that the proportion for each individual paid directly to the state in personal tax in 1903 was 17 cents. in return for this he received the benefit of money given by the state to schools, charities, institutions, etc., a sum equal to $2.34. This conclusion was reached on the basis of population in 1903 of 6,500,000 and a vote of 1,100,000.

Startling Mortality.

Statistics show startling mortality from appendicitis and peritonitis. To prevent and cure these awful diseases, there is just one reliable remedy, Dr. King's New Life Pills. M. Flannery, of 14 Custom House Place, Chicago, says: "They have no equal for Constipation and Biliousness." 25c at Wright & Dell's.

PEASANTS SEIZE PENZA

Czar's Advisers Regard Uprising as Most Ominous of All.

THE GOVERNMENT IS ALARMED

Autocracy Faces Rebellion—The Moscow Gazette Calls For a Massacre of Rioters—Policeman Is Shot—Uprisings in Poland Continue — Troubles Increase Everywhere in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—At last the autocracy is face to face with actual revolution. The province of Penza, lying in the very heart of European Russia, was taken by armed peasants, who not only gained complete control of the country regions, but soon became supreme in Penza, the capital city, with a thriving population of about 70,000. In the Caucasus the Government no longer tried to conceal the gravity of the situation, and it was decided to suppress the rising by arms.

General Alihanoff led a force out of Batoum against the recalcitrant Georgians in Trans-Caucasia. The body consisted of seven battalions of infantry, six companies of Cossacks and a battery of light artillery. Alihanoff is hated in the Caucasus, as he has been unchanging in brutal attitude toward the strikers and disaffected peasants. The leading merchants and foreigners in the Caucasian regions have been threatend with death in the event of any action in opposition to the revolutionary committee. This threat has been applied to the United States and British consuls in Batoum.

It was said by a prominent Government official that the Czar and his Ministers are keenly distressed over the situation in Penza. The violence of the peasants there was taken as a more ominous sign than the rising general over Poland. The fear of the Emperor arises from the precedent of the French Revolution, when the rising of the peasants turned out to be the real starting point of the strife which had its climax in the death of Louis XVI. There are numerous signs of history promising to repeat itself, as, in the case of the French peasants, the country population of Penza has taken to burning the homes of the landed classes. The police of the city of Penza have been unable to suppress the peasants, and it is said that an overwhelming force will be drafted from the Moscow garrison to bring the peasants speedily to submission. Penza is 350 miles from Moscow, and troops are said to have been already dispatched from the old capital.

In a minor degree the activity of the Penza peasants was enacted in almost every corner of the empire. The intense seriousness of the crisis was not known generally here, as the Government maintained a rigid censorship on all dispatches. The alarm of the Emperor and his advisers, however, was reflected in an editorial in the Moscow Gazette, the traditional mouthpiece of the autocracy, and the most rabid of all the reactionary organs. The Gazette unqualifiedly asserted that the "present revolt" in the interior should be put down immediately in the way which General Michael Muravieff crushed the Polish and Lithuanian rebellion in 1863. This was the first published admission of rebellion, and coming from an inspired organ, it was taken as a practical announcement from the Government.

Warsaw, Poland. — Renewed outbreaks on all the railroads became imminent as a result of the different companies having decided that it would be impossible to pay the increased wages conceded to the strikers a couple of weeks ago. The management of the Vienna railway called a meeting of the stockholders to discuss the financial problem raised by the new conditions. A careful revision of the lists of employes showed that the increase in wages promised to the strikers summed up to $490,000 instead of the $375,000 as originally estimated. The workmen who returned from strike say that they would walk out at once should the company revoke its concession. The railroad officials said they could not pay the existing wages and run their lines. The Governor-General tried to break the deadlock, but so far without success.

A policeman was shot by striking shop assistants, and at the same time an infantryman, enraged by the taunts of strikers, seriously wounded a man and a little girl. A bullet from the soldier's rifle pierced the bodies of the couple, and it is feared recovery is impossible.

SHIP'S OFFICER A SUICIDE.

A. B. Edwards Jumps Overboard From Friesland in Midocean.

Philadelphia, Pa. — A. B. Edwards, Second Officer of the steamship Friesland, which arrived here from Liverpool, jumped overboard in mid-ocean and was drowned.

The suicide occurred at night, and is said to have been due to religious mania. Edwards' home was in Liverpool. He was thirty-six years old.

BALTIC FLEET STARTS HOME.

Admiral Rojestvensky Now Has Nothing Left to Do.

Paris, France.—The whole Russian fleet has left Madagascar waters, a dispatch to the Temps from Tananarivo reports, on its return to Jibutil, French Somaliland.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Statistics for Teachers' College for 1905-06 show a total of 924 students.

Vassar has found it necessary to raise its charges from $400 to $500 a year.

Professor Charles Baskerville is the new head of the department of chemistry at the College of the City of New York.

A new college society is in process of formation at the New York University. It is to be devoted to the study of history.

Twelve men have reported to Professor G. R. Carpenter as candidates for the Curtis medals competition at Columbia.

The periodical room in the general library of the University of Michigan has recently been thrown open to the use of students.

The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell have adopted new requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the Columbia School of Law Mr. Thaddeus D. Kenneson has been appointed lecturer on the law of evidence for the current year.

The David A. Wells prize of $500 in gold for an essay dealing with political economy, will be awarded by Williams College at the commencement of 1906.

In a speech before the Boston alumni, Director Chittenden, of the Yale Scientific School, expressed opposition to the growth of the society dormitory system.

The George Washington University, which from 1821 until recently had been known as the Columbian University, was formally dedicated under its new name.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations of Stanford University are planning to erect buildings on the campus. Each will cost about $15,000.

LABOR NOTES.

A strike of the brewery employes was inaugurated at Scranton, Pa.

Again it is asserted that there is an increased number of idle men in New York City.

It is estimated that the Dominion of Canada has an aggregate union membership of 130,000 to 150,000.

The headquarters of the European Union of Transport Workers has been removed from London to Hamburg.

In the ten years of its existence the Woodworkers' Union of Germany has secured reductions in the working hours for about 75,000 members.

In Germany employers of labor are compelled to grant one hour's rest at midday, and women with household cares may claim an extra half hour.

The North German Lloyd Company will open an immigrant line between Bremen and Galveston to turn the tide of immigration toward the South and Southwest.

It is reported that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' have entered into a year's agreement with the American Bridge Company.

The annual report of Business Agent Fisher, of Machinists' District Lodge No. 8, at Chicago, Ill., shows that their strike for eight months has cost the neat sum of $155,000.

As a result of the referendum vote recently taken by the members of the United Garment Workers of America the date of the next convention, which was to have been held in Toronto in August, 1905, has been changed to take place in August, 1906.

During the year 1904 the mine employes of the anthracite region, says a Wilkesbarre dispatch, received an advance of $3,500,000 over their former schedule rate of wages, through the sliding scale established by the Coal Strike Commission in 1902.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Extensive plans for the improvement of the Suez Canal are now well under way.

Society in Washington seems determined to introduce "the Continental Sunday."

An Indianapolis man has been ordered by the courts to pay his ex-wife $52,150 alimony.

Copper money in France is being gradually replaced this year by aluminum bronze pennies of a pale yellow color.

The Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington, D. C., recently paid $2000 for an oil painting of a codfish by William M. Chase.

French horticulture in the experimental gardens at Bordeaux has acclimatized for Europe one of the sweet potatoes of Western Africa.

Five pensioners of the Revolutionary War and 1116 pensioners of the War of 1812 are still upon the Government's pay rolls.

Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, reiterated that men over sixty are "absolutely useless," but admitted that his chloroforming suggestion was only a joke.

The descendants of Mary Setoun, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch which was given by that queen to her favorite.

London clubs are not very cheerful places in cold weather, according to a Saturday Review writer, who says that in times of frost and snow the number of sleepers and snorers is abominably increased.

Two Japanese prisoners were picked up by the Russians in a recent skirmish. One was unhurt, the other mortally wounded. They were brothers and the one had preferred capture to leaving the other to die alone on the battlefield.

OYAMA CAPTURES MUKDEN

Stores, Guns and Thousands of Russian Prisoners Taken.

JAPS SURROUND KUROPATKIN

Fushun Falls Into Hands of Mikado's Forces — Desperate Fighting on All Sides — St. Petersburg Despondent—Tokio Begins Celebration and All Classes Rejoice.

Tokio, Japan.—The Japanese occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Japanese have captured many guns, including practically all the Russian heavy ordnance.

Complete success has thus far followed their plan of campaign.

It was officially reported that Fushun was occupied at night by the Japanese right wing under General Kuroki.

A detachment which for several days had been engaged near Tita, on the extreme right of the Japanese front, succeeded at dawn in overcoming a stubborn resistance and drove the Russians from their positions, pursuing them toward Fushun. A detachment at Machuntan, before whom the Russians south of Fushun previously broke, also drove them hard.

Tita and Machuntan were both only advanced defenses for Fushun, which is a strongly intrenched camp, with redoubts and entanglements and a strong interior keep. Fushun and Mukden are twenty-six miles apart east and west, the former thirty-two and the latter thirty-five miles from Tieling.

The Japanese having cut the railway forming the western side of the triangle, General Kuropatkin endeavored to hold Fushun at all costs, as it was the defense of the double military road to Tieling, his only avenue of escape to the north.

The Japanese centre, south and east of Mukden, drove the Russians back to the Hun River, where the Russians rallied behind strong fortifications upon the left bank. This strong frontal attack was for the purpose of breaking the south side of the triangle, along which runs the Mukden-Fushun Railway.

Marshal Oyama telegraphed: "We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock in the morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

The fall of Mukden necessarily followed the occupation of Fushun, its eastern key. Tita, eight miles south of Fushun, for possession of which there was most desperate fighting, was occupied at 3 o'clock in the morning.

This city is delirious with joy. Even the army and navy officers have lost their reserve. The nobles and members of the Diet have mingled with the great crowds in the streets. Women and children, the latter dressed in white, took part in the parades in the evening. All the trolley cars were illuminated and fireworks lit the sky.

Marshal Oyama's dispatch announcing that his northerly column had made its way east of the railroad, and that Kuroki's army had gone through Fu Pass was accepted as the end of the Russian army.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—"All our armies began to retreat," telegraphed Kuropatkin.

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russo-Japanese war was made known in St. Petersburg, but only in the words from General Kuropatkin to Emperor Nicholas. Two thoughts formed instantly in the mind of every one, and two words were on every lip —surrender, peace—the former dreaded, the latter hoped.

KANSAS OIL LAW IN FORCE.

Legislature Applauds Message of Producer, Thanking It For Rate Act.

Topeka, Kan. — Governor Hoch received this message from C. D. Webster, of Humboldt, president of the Webster Refinery Company, which operates the only independent oil refinery in the State:

"Shipped first car of oil under the new maximum freight rate law. Old rate $78.34, new rate $27.60, saving us on one car $50.74. Thanks to you and the Legislature of good old Kansas for breaking the monopolistic bonds of the railroad and giving us an opportunity to do business."

The Governor sent the message to both branches of the Legislature, and it was read amid applause.

KILLED BY CHURCH BOILER.

Engineer Left His Two Friends in Basement Just Before Explosion.

New York City. — The sudden and mysterious explosion of a heating boiler in the basement of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Seventh avenue and Sixth street, Brooklyn, instantly killed Richard Hall, twenty-one years old, of No. 261 Sixth street, and injured Raymon Denton, sixteen years old, of No. 388 Sixth street. Hall was nearly decapitated.

The explosion occurred at 11 a. m. Its force was so great as to lift the floor three feet and to blow out several large plate-glass windows.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Forty-two riders took part in a paper chase at Camden, S. C.

There is good ice fishing on the upper Hudson and in lakes quite near to the city.

There are nineteen players under contract to the Washington American League Club.

The Automobile Club of France has decided to run only the International Cup race this year.

Senator Frawley's bill legalizing boxing in New York State was advanced to a third reading in the Senate.

Automobilists of New York and New Jersey are interested in a project for a twenty-mile speedway near Trenton, N. J.

Members of the Harlem Regatta Association select May 30 as the date for the annual regatta on the Harlem River.

Boats from the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, of Red Bank, N. J. won the third class ice yacht pennant of America.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Hockey Club of New York in a championship game by a score of 6 to 5.

The Hockey Club, of New York City, defeated the Brooklyn Skating Club hockey team at the Clermont Avenue Rink by a score of 10 to 3.

W. E. Schutt, the Rhodes scholar of Cornell, defeated M. H. Gody, a crack English runner, in the three-mile race at the Oxford field sports in England.

Fishing has been particularly good in Maine, both salmon and trout being plentiful in the eastern lakes and ponds, especially Green Lake and Branch Pond, in Hancock County.

Winter fishing has been the attraction to draw several parties of sportsmen away from the snug firesides of city clubs, within the month, to the rough camps in the Adirondacks or in Maine.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Count Tolstoi has opened book stores in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Emperor William possesses over 150 full military and naval uniforms.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md., is a fervent advocate of pedestrianism.

The King of Siam is the only independent Buddhist sovereign in the world.

King Alfonso of Spain is hesitating among three royal maidens in his choice of a bride.

Secretary William H. Taft will be the orator at the Yale Law School commencement next June.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Queen of the Netherlands are the only total abstainers among European sovereigns.

John La Farge, the painter, has a high opinion of the wit of beggars, the street mendicant being one of his favorite studies.

It is said on good authority that J. P. Morgan's greatest charity is keeping young boys off the streets by getting them work.

Mrs. Carnegie, wife of the millionaire, though the daughter of an old New England family, is as devoted to Scotland as her husband.

Another camera enthusiast is the German Empress. She has taken innumerable photographs of things that have interested her, and her collection of pictures is unique.

Helen Gould has sent a complete dinner set of solid silver, with gold-lined cups, to her namesake, little Helen Gould Bell, daughter of General Sherman Bell, of Denver.

Probably the world's greatest oculist is Dr. Pagenstecher, of Wiesbaden, Germany. He is consulted by almost every European royalty and by aristocrats and plutocrats from over the world.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Forty-four thousand four hundred Russians are prisoners in Japan.

The advanced forces on the Russian left have been driven back with heavy loss.

Reports in St. Petersburg indicate that Kuropatkin has removed a large part of his stores from Mukden.

Kuropatkin, hard pressed at all points, began hurrying his stores of food and ammunition out of Mukden to Tie Pass.

General Kuropatkin sent word that twenty Japanese torpedo boats and a large warship were on the way to Vladivostok.

A dispatch from Vladivostok said that there were no signs of a blockade, and that cruisers left the harbor occasionally to maneuvre.

General Nogi struck a sudden blow to the westward, and the Russian position, according to advices from Mukden, was still critical.

General Kuroki held Ta Pass, and there were Russian reports that the capture of this position would force a Russian retreat to Tie-Lang.

General Kuropatkin has ordered the Red Cross depots at Mukden, Harbin, Tieling and Irkutsk to prepare to receive from 80,000 to 100,000 wounded.

Rennenkamp returned from a week's raid around the Japanese left flank and well to the rear, losing only one man killed and twelve wounded.

The Japanese have continued the attack against the Russian positions on the Sha River, driving in both flanks and advancing to within a few hundred feet of Putiloff Hill.

A body of Russians was recently convoying 200 tons of fodder which they had requisitioned in neutral territory south of Sinmintun when they were attacked by bandits, who carried off the whole of the provender.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Lassoed in His Engine Cab.

Attempting to lasso a locomotive, a Downingtown boy nearly caused the death of a fireman on the engine. The lad was in charge of a switch on a bridge 130 feet above ground, which is being built for the low grade freight line. He had been practicing with the rope, and thought it would be sport to catch some projection on the locomotive. He fastened one end of the rope to a beam, and as the engine passed cast the loop at it. Just then the fireman leaned from the cab and the noose settled about his shoulders so that he was drawn out until only his legs remained, when the rope broke and released him.

Sweet Memory Hallows Prison.

Directly antagonistic to Senator Charles L. Brown's bill for the removal of the Eastern Penitentiary is a measure introduced in the Legislature, at Harrisburg, by Representative Flynn, of Elk, for establishment of a State Penitentiary in the middle district for 1000 prisoners. This would give the State three penitentiaries. The Flynn bill protests against removing the Eastern Penitentiary, and gives sentimental reasons. It directs the Governor to appoint a commission of seven persons to select a site and prepare plans for a middle pentitentiary, and appropriates $15,000 for the preliminary work.

Died on His Homeward Journey.

Hastening homeward, his only hope being to breathe his last at home, in Shenandoah, Oscar Fletcher, aged thirty-two, died on a Lehigh Valley train shortly after it had left Mauch Chunk. Fletcher was a consumptive. Six weeks ago he went to a Hartford, Conn., hospital for treatment. When told his case was hopeless he determined to die at home, and was only thirty-five miles from his destination when he died in the arms of his wife. He belonged to the Masonic Order of Hartford, Conn., who sent a special escort with the sick man.

Plunges Off Bridge With Team.

In a wild plunge in the dark from a small bridge between Bristol and Emile at night, John Irvin, a liveryman, had two horses killed, his carriage damaged, and narrowly escaped death himself. Irvin badly hurt, crawled to the farmhouse of Mr. Gallagher, a wholesale liquor dealer of Philadelphia, where his injuries were attended. Irvin talks of instituting suit for damages against the Bristol township Supervisor on the ground that the bridge is unprotected on one side by a rail. He valued his horses at $700.

Identified as Murderers.

"These are the men," exclaimed Tony Borrelli, of Minersville, pointing out Peter Chero, Julian Fort and Thomas Salvi, three men who were on trial in court for the murder of Peter Derange. Borrelli said he was on the way home with Derange when they were held up by the defendants, who said, "Give us your money, or we will kill you." This afternoon Judge Marr admitted the testimony of the murdered man, taken shortly before his death, in which he accused the defendants of the crime.

Dies on His Knees in Prayer.

Down on his knees in an attitude of prayer, Jacob Lehman, aged sixty-eight, was found dead in his room in the Leonard House, in Altoona. Lehman is the first of many mechanics brought here from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, to work in the Pennsylvania's new Juniata shops when they were opened in 1888. He was one of the best machinists in the company's employ.

Slain in a Factional Row.

Giovanni Battiste Zochlio, a laborer on the new Pennsylvania Railroad work at Quarryville, was shot and killed by a fellow countryman, Bartolome Rettonti, at Quarryville, during a factional row early in the morning. Rettonti escaped, but was arrested in Lancaster and was locked up. Rettonti is said to be a fugitive from Italy, where he is alleged to be wanted for killing a girl.

Maniac Drew Pistols at Table.

While eating dinner Charles Slieg, of Altoona, aged twenty, suddenly went insane, and drawing two revolvers, threatened to shoot the family. Before he could make good his threat he was seized and the weapons wrested from his grasp, after which he was tied hand and foot and removed to the County Asylum. He was once before an asylum inmate.

His Share in Rice's Millions.

Robert Sheasley, a laborer, of Greenville, has retained attorneys to further his claims as an heir to the estate of William M. Rice, the New York City millionaire, of whose murder Attorney Patrick was convicted. Rice came originally from that vicinity, and left but few heirs. Sheasley was a second cousin.

Poured 150,000 Pounds of Steel.

A record-breaking heat of steel-pouring occurred at the Chester works of the American Steel Foundries, where a total of 150,000 pounds of metal was poured for a single casting. It is a block for a new bridge in New York State.

Her Confession Sent to Court.

The full confession of Mrs. Kate Edwards of her husband's murder was sent to the Supreme Court at Reading. The sworn confession first alludes to her intimacy with Samuel Greason, the negro, and then declares positively that he had no part in the murder.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. EDWARD NILES.

Subject: "Recent Religious Revivals."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Edward Niles, pastor of the White (Bushwick Avenue Reformed) Church, preached Sunday on "The Recent Religious Revivals." The text was from II. Samuel v:24: "When thou hearest the sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, then thou shalt bestir thyself; for then is Jehovah gone out before thee to smite the host of the Philistines." Mr. Niles said:

David and his little kingdom were sore beset by the enemy. Former victories had only brought them temporary relief. Many of the troops were discouraged. Very likely some advised patching up terms of peace with the Philistines which would stop the perpetual conflict, even if much would needs be yielded. It was a crisis, and David did the best thing possible.

He inquired of Jehovah. The reply of the oracle was a strange one. The order was not to go openly against the foe, but to equip his forces, and, thoroughly prepared for attack, put them in ambush opposite a grove of mulberry trees. Then, when the sound of an angel army was heard rustling over the tops of those branches, to bestir himself, and, according to the account in Chronicles, go out to battle. How thrilling the promise which followed the direction, "for then Jehovah is gone out before thee to smite the host of the Philistines."

He did as he was told. Jehovah led the way, the Israelites followed. Both smiting together won the battle. David had faith to adopt God's plan of attack. His faith was manifested by his works. The result was glorious peace.

Preparation. Expectation. Realization. These three words tell the story.

I believe this tale from the Old Book is full of lessons to us. Certainly we are hemmed in by influences threatening most dangerously our spiritual independence. The work of the churches in Brooklyn is not going forward as it should. Defensive tactics are too much in evidence.

Many in our ranks are seeking after compromise with evil, the abandonment of our spiritual integrity, accommodation to the demands of the world. The times are desperate and earnest souls have followed the example of the Shepherd King, inquiring of Jehovah what shall be done.

The answer has come, in no uncertain tones. Equip yourselves with shields of faith, swords of the Spirit, breastplates of righteousness, helmets of salvation. Omit no preparation. Expect great things. When thou hearest the sound of heavenly allies marching, bestir thyself. Strike, "for I, Jehovah, am with you."

Christians have been hearing such messages for months. Sermons, prayer meeting talks, Sunday-school instruction have laid ever deepening emphasis on the necessity of being alert to the help from heaven which will warrant the command, "Go forward." Now I believe it has come. As one of the captains of the sacramental army I repeat the order, "Forward, march!"

During the past week my desk was strewed with clippings from both religious and daily papers telling of the "sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees."

"Gypsy Smith!" It is an outlandish name. But it tells of a man who succeeded where Rhodes, Kruger, Milner and all the other "statesmen" signally failed.

From London comes the echo of the angel's footsteps, forcing back its sin, shame and poverty that the churches, charging shoulder to shoulder, may carry in triumph the cross of Christ to the very darkmost heart of that metropolis of Christendom and Satan.

With thrilling distinctness I hear the reverberations of the marching in Liverpool. Almost incredulous I ask, "Can it be, in this twentieth century, when we have been so often assured that revivalism is dead, that the greatest commercial centre of the greatest commercial nation of the world is stirred as never before in its history by the story of Jesus?"

"Yes," comes the answer from many witnesses. Policemen have strangely few calls to take people to the station-houses and are bringing them instead to gospel meetings, wrestling with them in prayer, rejoicing with them in salvation. One hundred and fifty street car conductors are bound together in a praying band. Messenger boys and brokers in the Stock Exchange talk with each other of God and join together in prayer.

The very whistling on the streets is of gospel hymns. Twelve thousand people night after night pack the Tournament Hall to hear and give their testimonies, led by a recently notorious prize fighter and gambler.

Nearly 5000 have publicly given their hearts to Christ in that one city and 57,000 in England since our American evangelists, Torrey and Alexander, began their meetings in England.

The sound of marching on the top of the mulberry trees has been so loud in Wales that even our daily papers this side of the Atlantic have heard, and found place to record it in their columns. In a little Welsh town, eight miles from the nearest railroad, a Christian Endeavor meeting was being held a few months back. The leader urged upon those present to tell their own spiritual experience, when a fourteen-year-old girl, who had never taken any part before, startled every one by rising with beaming face. "O, I love Jesus with all my heart," were her only words. The effect was electric. One after another testified to the greatness of their sins and the infinitely greater greatness of Christ's pardon. The religious contagion spread to other villages in fast widening circles. Evan Roberts, once a ringleader in debauchery, had recently given up coal mining to study for the ministry, and came home for a little rest. He was inspired by the changed life of his town to proclaim the gospel with a power unheard of in a theological student. Scores came to him for advice, whom he led to the cross. His services were asked for here, there and another place. Wherever he went the way had been prepared by faithful effort. No halls were large enough to accommodate the crowds, and the meetings were held out of doors in many places. Every Sunday-school, every Christian Endeavor meeting became a revival meeting. The preachers were dis-established. The people conducted the gatherings as they saw fit. Songs, exhortations, prayers followed or mingled with one another, yet all without such confusion as would mar the one impression of each meeting—the evident presence in power of the Holy Spirit. Such a Christmas time has never been known in Wales. Instead of drunkenness, hymn singing; the theatres deserted, their players stranded, religious conversation the prevailing topic, saloons with no patrons.

The revival is distinctively ethical, confirmed enemies of years standing reconciled in the meetings, old and forgotten debts remembered and paid, the baneful effects of the great strike disappearing as master and workman labor together in bringing to the anxious bench the unsaved or as they seek together for light and peace. "It is the most remarkable spiritual upheaval this generation has witnessed. I believe it is destined to leave a permanent mark on the history of our country. It seems to be rocking Welsh life like a great earthquake," says Lloyd George, a member of Parliament. Over 34,000 people are already enrolled as converts, and the movement shows no sign of abatement. "Will this revival marching of God's army cause Americans to bestir themselves? Is it not the sign from God that we go out to battle?"

Such was the query that came to a minister of the Reformed Church in Schenectady. He rallied the Christian forces of that city, and their first onslaught was successful beyond what they had faith to expect.

That city is full of men and women to-day who have made their peace with God, of those who are asking, "What must I do to be saved?" and, equally important, of those who have already found an answer to the question, "What can I do for others," and are doing it. Practically every church in the place has been stirred as never before in this generation.

From the economically and politically distracted State of Colorado I hear the tramp, tramp of marching! not now of deported miners, nor of armed troops quelling riots. It is the tread of God's messengers, their feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace.

The level-headed business men of Denver declared over and over a few weeks back that, whatever might be done elsewhere, a revival there was inconceivable. What did I read in the paper a week ago yesterday? Five hundred business houses closed for two hours that employers and employed might attend prayer meetings! The public schools, the municipal buildings shut because of the revival. The State Legislature, more interested in Jesus Christ than in deciding who should be the Governor, adjourning to attend church in a body on a Friday! Already new Christians are numbered by the thousands and hundreds of people who had kept their church letters in their trunks have presented them and renewed their Christian work.

Are not such sounds of marching of angel's footsteps in South Africa, in London, in Liverpool, through the length and breadth of Wales, in Schenectady, in Denver, in many places, signals that we should bestir ourselves and go down with them to the attack? I can interpret these glorious facts in no other way.

Other places have been freed from the thralldom of indifference to things spiritual. Why should not we? Is there any reason why the work should not commence now, quickening the frozen, illumining the darkened, lifting all up to a higher plane of thought, giving juster conceptions of responsibility, causing us to act with wiser regard for the glory of God and the welfare of souls?

The only reason lies in ourselves. Who votes against a revival? The Christian who prays not for it, who works not for it. When I see a vacant seat in the prayer meeting or church, when I see a class in Sunday-school left without a teacher, a healthy church member who is not also a worker, I say: "There is a vote against a revival." How do you vote? Yes? Then all you need to do is to use the means. The first is self-examination. Am I, as a professed Christian, a bright and shining example of the benefits of being a Christian?

The second means is prayer. Begin your first conscious moment of the day with a "God, pour out Thy spirit on the white church."

Pray during the day, though your feet may be walking and your eyes are open.

A certain place in the dome of the Capitol is called the whispering gallery because a word, even though only whispered there, is distinguishable in the farther corner of the rotunda. The various meetings for prayer in this sanctuary are the whispering galleries where are most quickly heard the sound of the marching in the tops of the mulberry trees.

The third means is joy. According to our faith it be done to us. The Holy Spirit never failed to come where He was confidently expected. The simple, uninterrupted joy of Evan Roberts is a striking phase of his spiritual power.

So far as equipment is concerned, our preparation for the sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees is complete. Because we have heard it in so many directions and our expectations have become realizations, "shall we go out to battle?"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 19.

Subject: Healing of the Man Born Blind, John ix., 1-11—Golden Text, John ix. 5—Memory Verses, 10, 11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A man born blind (v. 1). 1. "As Jesus passed by." Jesus still lingered at Jerusalem, and in one of His walks, perhaps to or from a synagogue, He came to this blind man. "He saw." Jesus took notice of his affliction; looked upon him with concern. He anticipated his need. That look meant sight to the blind man. "A man." He was a beggar; it was his trade, but among all his petitions he did not ask for sight. Yet Jesus gave it. An illustration of free grace. This man was hopeless, helpless, poor. "Blind from his birth." Of the six miracles connected with blindness which are recorded in the gospels this is the only case described as blindness from birth. In this lies its special characteristic, for since the world began it was not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind (v. 32). Blindness is very common in Palestine.

II. Jesus explains the mystery of providence (vs. 2-5). 2. "Disciples asked." The first question that arose in their minds was why this blindness existed. "Who did sin." Scripture teaches that all disease, and even death, is the fruit of sin. The Jewish error consisted in believing that all special afflictions were divine visitations for special sins. This error Jesus corrected. Mark the contrast between their thoughts and those of Jesus in reply. Repentance calls our own afflictions punishments, but love calls the afflictions of others trials. "This man." But how could the man sin before his birth? The doctrine of the transmigration of souls, by which the same soul is supposed to inhabit different bodies, was quite general among the Greeks and Asiatics, but there is no clear proof that this doctrine was prevalent among these Jews. On the popular supposition that special calamities are a punishment for special sins, the disciples desire to know whose sin caused this man's suffering. Was it his parents' sin or his own? If Jesus had replied his own they would have asked, How?

3. "Neither," That is, so as to be the cause of the blindness. Our Lord does not deny the existence of sin, either in this man or in his parents. The disciples looked to the origin of the suffering; our Lord looked to its removal. They asked, "Who is to blame?" Jesus asked, "Who is to save?" Instead of looking to the dark abyss, out of which sin and misery originated, the Lord's heart looks to the glory of God, who by redemption exalts fallen man to even higher blessedness than that of creature innocence. "Works of God—manifest." Not that this man was born blind for the sole purpose that a miracle might be wrought, but that his blindness furnished the occasion for Jesus to perform the divine work of healing him thus to show Himself to be God. God is not responsible for sin and its consequences, but both afford Him an opportunity to show His power and grace.

4. "We must work." (R. V.) By the plural "we," as given in the R. V., Jesus associates His apostles with Him in the work. It is encouraging to think that "we," poor weak men, can be "workers together with Christ." To rid the world of evil, of wretchedness, lonely sorrow, destitution and disease is the work of God. "While it is day." The day represents opportunity; the night, opportunity past.

5. "In the world." He would not be long in the flesh, but he has never ceased to be the light of the world. Sin is darkness. He is in bold contrast to sin. "I am the light." Like the sun, it is My business to dispense light and heat everywhere; to neglect no opportunity to enlighten and save the bodies and souls of men. The case before them was altogether beyond human means, but Jesus reminded His disciples that in Him were light and life.

III. The blind man was healed (vs. 6, 7). 6. "Made clay—anointed." Jesus shows His power by proceeding, in His own way, to heal the man. Notice, 1. There is no connection between the means used and the effect produced. 2. Christ came into physical contact to attract attention and to stimulate faith; where faith was in lively exercise, He healed by His word, and at a distance. 3. Christ appeals to two of the man's senses, his hearing and feeling, thereby arousing faith. Christ gave His personal attention to this case, even though His patient was a beggar. 7. "Go." Would He now prove His faith in a stranger? Would He hesitate because of His lifelong teaching that He must not wash the eyes medicinally on the Sabbath; much less at a pool of water? Would He now do what He could? Here came the practical test, proving His faith and obedience. "Siloam." A fountain under the walls of Jerusalem toward the east, between the city and the brook Kidron. It is still to be seen, one of the few undisputed sites in Jerusalem. "By interpretation, sent." That is, "outlet of waters;" either because it was looked upon as a gift sent from God for the use of the city, or because its waters were directed or sent by canals or pipes into different quarters, for the same purpose. Some think there is an allusion to Gen. 49:10; that this fountain was a type of Shiloh, the Christ, the sent of God, and that it was to direct the man's mind to the accomplishment of that prophecy, he might find encouragement of faith in this. The pool by its very name was a type of Christ. "He went." He believed and obeyed. We frequently lose God's best gifts because we fail to act in time. "Came seeing." The cure was instantaneous.

IV. Various discussions (vs. 8-11). 8 "Is not this he?" There was an immediate stir among the neighbors; they noticed the great change in the man. The same is true when Christ gives spiritual eyesight. "Begged." This is the first mention of the fact that he was a beggar. He must have been well known. 9. "I am he." Jesus had met and healed the man on Friday night, at the beginning of the Sabbath, and the neighbors had not seen him go to the pool, so that on the next morning they were hardly able to believe their senses. But the man himself gave a positive testimony. 10. "How—opened." His neighbors gathered around him and asked for an explanation. Many are anxious to know how things are done, even though they have no faith. 11. "He answered." He had never seen his neighbors before, but now, looking right at them, he delivers this wonderful testimony to the power of Christ. It is short, clear, positive. "A man." First he knew Him only as "the Man" (R. V.) called Jesus, then as a prophet (v. 17), then as a Man with whom God was (vs. 31-33), then He was the Son of God (vs. 35-38).

Valuable Blackberry Patch.

For loss of the blackberry patch, burned by a spark from a locomotive, the West Jersey Railroad has paid Postmaster Wrangle, of Ancona, N. J., $600 damages.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has issued a warrant for $750,000 in favor of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, lawyers, residing in the Indian Territory, as fees for services rendered by them to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The Secretary of the Interior declined to approve the claim on the ground that it was excessive. Congress, however, directed the payment on the showing that it was in accordance with the contract with the Indians.

Two submarine torpedo boats, one to cost $250,000, the other $200,000, were ordered from the Electric Boat Company by the Navy Department.

Vespasian Warner took charge of the Pension Office.

Contracts are about to be let for the construction of two magnificent office buildings for Senators and Representatives.

The Senate met in special session and received from the President nominations of Cabinet members, ambassadors, ministers and others, as well as a message urging prompt ratification of the Dominican protocol.

Owing to press of business the President's departure on his Western trip has been slightly postponed.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

After a long discussion and several conferences the House of Delegates of Porto Rico insisted upon a provision in the civil service bill compelling all the present employes to take examinations with outsiders. This killed the bill, as the Council steadfastly opposed the insertion of the provision.

The coroner's jury in Honolulu found a verdict that Mrs. Stanford died from poison, administered with felonious intent by some unknown person or persons.

The Manila customs officials arrested three Japanese fishermen in connection with the alleged attempt to sink the British steamer Carlisle, at anchor in Manila. A Gatling gun was placed on board the Carlisle. The Japanese Consul assisted in the efforts made to clear up the mystery which surrounds the affair.

DOMESTIC.

Pacific Coast fishermen reported to Washington, D. C., that Japanese are poaching salmon in the Bering Sea.

The headless body of a man and the body of a woman, evidently murdered, have been found in a rock fissure near Pocatello, Idaho.

The funeral service of the late A. M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, was held in New York City.

The Erie Railroad announced a change in route, doing away with the awkward curves and grade on the western division.

Secretary Metcalf will attend the American Manufacturers' Association Convention, at Atlanta, Ga., May 16.

The late James C. Carter left $1,500,000, of which $200,000 was bequeathed to Harvard University.

The will of William P. Milton, of New York, was made public at Pittsfield, Mass. The estate of $1,000,000 will go to Harvard University after the death of the widow.

Whitelaw Reid announced his retirement as editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune.

Ten thousand Equitable Life policy holders in this State were called upon by the Crimmins committee to petition the Legislature to compel mutualization of the society.

The name of Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was hissed at a Central Federated Union meeting in New York City when the Interborough strike was discussed.

A committee of bankers and business men has prepared a protest to Governor Higgins and the New York State Legislature against the passage of the proposed tax on stock transfers.

Jacob H. Schiff presented to Columbia University $100,000 for a chair of social work.

For the special fund of $1,000,000 wanted by Harvard University to relieve the annual deficiency, Samuel Hill, of Seattle, Wash., has given $50,000.

A. M. Palmer, a noted theatrical manager, was stricken with apoplexy on an "L" train in New York City.

Richard Wakeman, who has been in an insane asylum, murdered his mother with an axe and fatally shot his father at Glen Ridge, N. J.

A. M. Palmer, the noted theatrical manager, died after a stroke of apoplexy in New York City.

The testimony in the Chadwick trial at Cleveland, Ohio, during the first day, dealt wholly with banking accounts.

Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker, who was injured at Port Jervis, N. Y., by being struck by a train, preferred to remain in the hospital there to being brought to New York.

An injunction was granted against strikers picketing the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works, at Collinsville, Ill., where 400 men were out.

After a chase of nearly 30,000 miles J. P. Baupry, an enlisted seaman, has been arrested at Norfolk, Va., charged with robbing the United States mails at Lynn, Mass.

The trial of Mrs. Chadwick was begun in Cleveland, and she and Andrew Carnegie studied each other. The court was adjourned while a witness was testifying because the prisoner became faint.

"L" AND SUBWAY STRIKE

Traffic Lines in New York City Partially Tied Up.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT

After Three Days the Roads Again Operate Under Regular Schedule—Strike Breakers Imported From Other Cities—The Demands of the Employes—Local Union Expelled.

New York City.—The collapse of the strike on the subway and elevated lines was marked by a general attempt on the part of the former employes to recover their lost positions, and by the announcement that the local union had been expelled from the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Upon his arrival in Cleveland, Ohio, after a conference with labor leaders here, Grand Chief Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, sent a telegram to William L. Jencks, the head of the local union of motormen who went on strike, revoking the charter of the union. The telegram read as follows:

"To take effect at once, the charter of Local No. 105, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is hereby revoked. You will please forward the charter and all books belonging to the subdivision to this office by express.

"WARREN S. STONE."

The strike was begun three days prior to this by the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which the motormen of both the "L" and subway lines were members.

The grievances of the striking men briefly were a demand for higher wages by conductors, station agents, ticket choppers and porters.

Working hours to be cut from twelve to ten hours per day, with a fifteen-minute "swing" between "runs."

The other demands were as follows:

That the present physical examination now in force against motormen and other employes should be eliminated, and a practical road test substituted instead, to take effect January 1, 1905.

A day's work for motormen and other trainmen to be nine hours or less, motormen's mileage not to exceed 100 a day.

Relay for motormen, when headway is less than six minutes, should be allowed at southern terminals, loop or no loop.

The men said this was not now done.

All road work, on trains with or without passengers, should be done by qualified motormen.

For all employes, excepting tower switchmen, nine hours to constitute a day's work, with time and a half for overtime.

Tower switchmen, eight hours or less to constitute a day's work, with one day off duty a month with pay; time and a half for overtime.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the strike was in full force. Trains had been taken to their destinations by the crews, and there deserted. The men obeyed implicitly the command of their leaders and quit work on the dot.

Many trains were deserted a few minutes before the hour in order to avoid beginning a new trip which it would be necessary to complete to escape arrest, the law providing that it is a misdemeanor to desert a train before the destination is reached.

Other trains manned by strikers were compelled to run several minutes past the hour to complete the trip. But as closely to the hour as possible all trains in the Interborough system were deserted, as leaders Pepper and Jencks had ordered.

The Interborough company had been making ready for ten days to meet the emergency if it should arise. At No. 34 Dey street a vacant store was rented as an office, and an advertisement inviting able-bodied men with railroad experience to apply for places brought such a flood of responses that by 7 o'clock that night fully 600 men had been examined as to their capabilities, placed on record and sent up town to report at various points where agents of the company were waiting to receive them. James Farley, the "strike breaker," was in charge of the Dey street headquarters.

While he was sending his men to the yards by different routes, the steamboat Northam, of the J. D. Daly Towing line, steamed over from the Jersey shore to the pier at 152d street, where she made fast and was surrounded at once by a squad of policemen and Central Office detectives. She carried 800 or 900 men to be added to the Dey street force. They kept out of sight in the cabins and below decks, and were not permitted to communicate with any one on shore.

At 11 o'clock the police reserves from all the stations, where they had been held to the number of more than 3000 in all precincts, were ordered to stations of the "L" and the subway.

Within twenty-four hours the subway was running its trains with fair regularity, and seventy-two hours after the strike had been declared the regular schedule was being adhered to. On the elevated lines nearly the same result was accomplished by the company aided by the police.

The order of Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ordering the striking motormen to return to work practically ended the episode.

Lynched For Larceny.

Charged with larceny, Ronce Gwynn, colored, was lynched at Tullahoma, Fla.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Chalmer Simpson was home for Sunday.

Arthur Ramsey, of Altoona, spent Sunday with friends in the village.

Rev. Nicolls, of the Lutheran church, filled the pulpit of the M. E. church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ritter, of Huntingdon, spent a few days recently with his parents in the home village.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, of Huntingdon, were at the home of Mrs. Doyle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bowsman, Sunday.

Miss Florence Oswalt and her brother, Clyde, spent part of Sunday with friends, attending services at Baptist church.

Quaker Iddings made a trip to Altoona last week and from his own account the town was painted in his standard color.

Rev. Myers, of Hazelton, will give an illustrated lecture in the Baptist church on the "Sunshine and Shadows of Life" soon. Date will appear later.

Harry Bowsman, who has been in the Altoona hospital for several week, is again at his home near Union Furnace but is still in hands of the doctor.

Rumors of war and famine could receive no less attention than is given to the various rumors of industrial advancement of our community. It's bound to come in the mind of some and vici versa in that of others.

Mrs. Yoder, nee Elizabeth Webb, of Allensville, spent Monday night with her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Corbin. She will in the near future go to her new home at Urbana, Ohio, where her husband is engaged in the mercantile business.

A fire at the home of Harry Speck in Henderson township destroyed a smoke house and some thirty pieces of meat. This is a very heavy loss as Mr. Speck had a fine lot of hams and other meats, sufficient for family use during the summer season.

Mr. Clyde Freeman, of Kensington, Ohio, and Miss Gertrude Souders were quietly married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDonald last Thursday by Rev. J. Howard Ake and at once left for their new home. Miss Souders is a most estimable young woman and her many friends wish her bon voyage over life's turbulant sea.

Brady township auditors, Messrs. Yoder, Metz and Hicks, met in room of Mill Creek library last Monday and adjusted all outstanding accounts of the various road supervisors from 1902 to 1904 and swore in the two young supervisors, Mr. Dachenback for north end and Jno. E. Fultz for south end of Brady township. The two young men will doubtless make a record as road builders and financiers. Some folks want to say that their predecessors can be improved on and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the result will be watched with interest.

CASSVILLE.

Frank Mierley made a business trip to Huntingdon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bland Park spent Sunday with friends in this place.

D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, was in town on Thursday and placed a fine Melzon organ in the home of Oscar Wilson.

Mrs. Seward Park, who has been suffering with concussion of the brain, suffered a relapse on Saturday afternoon and is in a critical condition.

Harper Pheasant and wife, of Broad Top, visited their parents here last week. We learned that Harper is building up a fine trade in his new home and wish him success.

Prof. W. M. Heaton, of Alexandria, was at home over Sabbath. He expects to hold a local institute next Saturday and has arranged a very fine program. The music will be furnished by the Alexandria band.

The writer saw a very pretty quilt last week, pieced entirely by Salome Taylor, a little girl not quite six years old. The squares were neatly made and set together. She is certainly a very bright little girl and no wonder her Grandma Gosnell is proud of her.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.—As J. Frank Park had been afflicted with rheumatism during the winter, his friends thought as Saturday was his birthday it would be a good idea to surprise him, so when he came in he found his house full to overflowing, and one and all wishing him good health and prosperity. He was unnerved at first but said he felt grateful that his friends had remembered him. A number of gifts were presented him. His good wife then called us to the dining room where were long tables literally loaded with good things, and the guests did justice to them. We thought as we looked at the happy faces of this man and wife, Why do we not have more of these social gatherings? No one is worse off and all are benefited by thus coming together and spending an hour in social converse.

GUEST.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

March weather.

George Bowman lost one of his horses last week.

Emory McNerland passed through town on Sunday last.

Mrs. A. M. Park and son spent Sunday in town at Mr. Drake's.

Miss Verna Dell spent Sunday in town with her sister, Miss Annie.

Miss Agness McNerland expects to take music lessons in the near future.

Bruce Drake is keeping bachelor's hall now. He has a lonesome time of it.

E. H. Drake is running his saw mill full blast, sawing ties for Milton Park.

Rev. Ash is conducting an interesting meeting at Saltillo. May the good work go on.

Quite a number of people from town attended meeting in Saltillo last Sunday evening.

There has been a great deal of hauling on our roads in town and they are getting quite muddy.

William Green has quit making ties for Wm. McNerland and is now making for B. F. Whitsel.

There are quite a number of teams around town hauling ties for S. M. Drake from the Whitsel tract.

Mason Dunlap and wife, of Cole's valley, spent Saturday night and Sunday at her father's in town.

Preston Park, of Smith valley, passed through town last Saturday evening, en route to see his lady friend at Three Springs.

Communicated.

EDITOR ITEM:—I was glad to hear this day that M. R. Brenneman is a candidate for county commissioner. If there is a man in the Republican party in Huntingdon county that would serve the taxpayers better than Mr. B., I am free to say I don't know him. I have known Mr. Brenneman for over fifty years which is long enough for one to know a man pretty well. I know him to be strictly honest; to have the courage to stand up manfully for what he believes to be right, and yet open to conviction and ready to yield when he sees that he is wrong. He has been a hard working, frugal farmer all his life; knows the worth of an honestly earned dollar; a man of keen insight and apt to detect wrong in whatever way it may come, just such a man as we need in the commissioners' office at this time.

Now, what I have written is without Mr. B.'s knowledge and without any hopes whatever of any gain in any way other than an economical management of the affairs of our unfortunately tax-burdened county.

AN OLD TAXPAYER.

School Report.

The sixth month of the Sherman school, Union township, closed Monday, March 13, 1905. Following is the report: No. enrolled, males 13, females 9, total 22; average attendance, males 7, females 7, total 14; per cent. of attendance, males 76, females 87, total 81. Names of pupils who missed no time are Miles Pheasant and Bruce Hetrick. Visitors 4. Elba I. Coder, teacher.

Old Doctor Domehead, of "science simplified;"
He couldn't build a hencoop, by jingo, if he tried,
But dabbles deep in science—solves mighty problems, and
Each week instructs his class of three, "But—on the other hand—"

If you have the blues, consult old "Doc" Domehead; if fortune has frowned on you, consult "Doc" Domehead; if SHE has failed to smile, consult "Doc" Domehead. He is an advocate of the Simple Life, and his specialty is "Science Made Simple." He will make you laugh in spite of yourself, and will cure all your ills with the antics of himself and his class.

Doctor Domehead's class has taken the leading position in the Philadelphia Sunday North American's Comic Supplement.

You will get more fun out of these pictures than you ever had in your life out of a funny paper.

It is a new comic page that is really funny—a page with a laugh in every line.

With the old Doctor are Phoebe Ann, a scientific maiden; a fourteen-carat cut-up whose name is Dennis, and studious Walter Longlegs—he's a "yes, sir" proposition—why, as the class, add to the gaiety of every situation.

The Doctor knows his business; he shows that at the start—"but—on the other hand"—these you get right down to the point, and, as the wily press agent is wont to declare, the point "must be seen to be appreciated," and to appreciate it thoroughly you should become one of the Doctor's patients at once.

What is Honesty?

The Christian Endeavor World recently conducted a contest for the best definition of honesty and received the following replies from people in various parts of the United States:

Honesty, absolute truth, in thought, word and deed, always—
Earns what it gets;
Pays all its debts;
Knows no regrets.

Honesty is:
Uprightness—man right with God;
Outrightness—man right with man;
Downrightness—man right with self.

Honesty is transparency of soul.

Honesty is that which pays all debts on the ledger except those marked, "Revenge."

Honesty! why thet's jes' simply doin' th' square thing ev'ry single time, whether the other feller sees you or not.

Honesty is that attribute of character which compels one to offer a conductor a fare he has failed to collect.

Honesty is Christlikeness. Jesus Christ was the most honest man that ever lived.

The temptation to graft and boodle, resisted on principle, equals honesty.

Trying to be what one would wish to seem.

Honesty is just dealing with friend, foe, or self, even when we think God Himself is not looking.

Dealing with your fellow men in such a way you would not be ashamed to tell God what you had done.
To give up all that's sinful;
To obey to the brim-full;
And to pay the "tin" (in) full,

Honesty is the persistent endeavor to keep step to the tune of the Golden Rule.

Honesty is the uncurtained window of man's soul. Within there is nothing hidden. It is open to the light without.

Honesty is { speaking / acting / thinking / living } the truth.

The Colonel's Waterloo.

Colonel John M. Fuller, of Honey Grove, Texas, nearly met his Waterloo from Liver and Kidney trouble. In a recent letter, he says: "I was nearly dead of these complaints, and, although I tried my family doctor he did me no good; so I got a 50c bottle of your great Electric Bitters, which cured me. I consider them the best medicine on earth, and thank God who gave you the knowledge to make them." Sold, and guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia Biliousness and Kidney Disease, by Wright & Dell; at 50c a bottle.

MARRIED.

BEALE—BRUMBAUGH—At the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Altoona, Wednesnay, March 8, 1905, by Rev. B. C. Conner, Mr. Ross Beale, of Altoona, and Miss Katherine Brumbaugh, of Mapleton.

MORROW—BARR—At Saxton, March 7, 1905, by Rev. F. W. McGuire, Mr. Ralph M. Morrow, of Hays Grove, Cumberland county, and Miss Blanche Barr, of Saxton.

HUDSON—ENYEART—At Saltillo, March 1, 1905, by Rev. Strayer, Edward Hudson, of Pitcairn, and Miss Mertie Enyeart, of Orbisonia.

DIED.

CORBIN—In Juniata township, March 9, 1905, Mrs. Mary E. Corbin, widow of Wm. E. Corbin, aged 84 yeary, 10 months and 16 days.

BECK—At Warriorsmark, March 5, 1905, Mrs. Sarah Jane Beck, widow of Jacob Beck, aged 47 years, 10 months and 28 days.

McCLURE—Near Petersburg, March 8, 1905, Cassius N. McClure, aged 56 years.

TURNEY—In Porter township, March 5, 1905, Norman Turney, aged 39 years.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
GEORGE W. QUERRY.
Union Township.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW G. FLECK.
Springfield.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
WILLIAM H. TRUDE.
Huntingdon.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
H. W. HARRISON.
Mount Union.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
E. E. ENYEART.
Huntingdon.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
D. M. BEALMAN.
Dublin Township.

FOR SALE—Twenty building lots in Bankstown, adjacent to Mapleton borough. Inquire of W. F. GILBERT, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

George C. Hohman,
PRACTICAL TINNER
AND
SHEET METAL WORKER
516 Mifflin St., - Huntingdon, Pa.
(Opposite Beavers' Marble Yard.)
Tinware made to order. Special attention given to Roofing, Spouting and Repairing.
Telephone connection. 3-1-05.

—AT—
JNO. G. GILLAM'S
YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC
PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×
J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons.
We must reduce our stock $2000.00 to $2500.00 within the next 30 days, and name extraordinary low prices, quality considered, on entire stock, consisting of

Underwear & Hosiery	Boots & Shoes
Groceries	Hardware
Flour and Feed	Tinware
Tobacco and Cigars	Queensware
Dry Goods	Rubbers & Felts
Clothing	Drugs

Note Our Low Prices:

3 3lb cans best Tomatoes	25c
3 3lb cans Spinach	25c
3 3lb cans Beets	25c
3 3lb cans Pumpkin	25c
2 3lb cans Peaches	25c
3 2lb cans Corn	25c
3 2lb cans Peas	25c
3 2lb cans Wax Beans	25c
7 cakes Soap (6 Star, 1 Kleano)	25c
11 cakes Moon Soap	25c
3 cakes Malena or Craddocks soap	25c
3 1 qt. bottles Catsup	25c
3 pks. Cocoanut, Gelatine, Starch or Jell-o	25c
3 pks. Egg Noodles or Macaroni	25c
3 packages best Raisins	25c

Special prices on men's, women's and children's underwear, gloves, mittens and overshirts.

We expect this week two car loads of Flour and Feeds, and will make nery low prices on Patent Snow Drift Flour, Bran, Middlings, "Red Dog Best White Middlings," Cracked Corn, Wheat Screenings, Shelled Corn, Oats, Stock Feed, Quaker Dairy Feed, Corn, Oats and Barley Feed, Victor Corn and Oats Feed.

Remember our feeds are put up full 100 pounds per sack, at less price than others who buy in small lots can sell you so-called 100 pounds, which only weigh out 94 to 96 pounds.

B. O'Connor & Sons,
MAIN STREET, MAPLETON, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.
OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.
Discount Day—Wednesday.
We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.
Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.
Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.
Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.
Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 15, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10.00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m, and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

L. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

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Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
Orbisonia	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv. . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	*Blacklog	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	*Cedar Rock	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	*Locke Valley	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

REVEALED THE TRTH.

How the Facts In a Will [illegible]orgery Case Were Brought [illegible]0

In his capacity as judge Lo[illegible]rampton always insisted on the [illegible]rative demand that every case sho[illegible]e investigated in its minutest de[illegible] Upon small points the great [illegible]TE of a case depends. As exempli[illegible] this Lord Brampton cites a cu[illegible] case that came before him on th[illegible]ern circuit:

"A solicitor was charged [illegible] forging the will of a lady, whi[illegible]vised to him a considerable amou[illegible]t her property, but as the case p[illegible]ed it became clear to me that the[illegible] was signed after the lady's death[illegible] then with a dry pen held in the h[illegible]f the deceased by the accused him[illegible] while he guided it over a signatur[illegible]h he had craftily forged. A w[illegible] was present when this was don[illegible]d as she had attested the execut[illegible]f the will she was a necessary w[illegible]s for the prisoner, and in exam[illegible]n in chief she was very clear indeed that it was by the hand of the deceased that the will was signed and that he herself had seen the deceased sign it. Suspicion only existed as to what the real facts were until this woman went into the box, and then a scene highly dramatic occurred in her cross examination. After getting an admission that the will was signed in the bed, with the prisoner near by, the woman was asked:

"'Did he put the pen into her hand?'

"'Yes.'

"'And assist her while she signed the will?'

"'Yes.'

"'How did he assist her?'

"'By raising her in the bed and supporting her when he had raised her.'

"'Did he guide her hand?'

"'No.'

"'Did he touch her hand at all?'

"'I think he did just touch her hand.'

"'When he did touch her hand was she dead?'

"At this last question the woman turned terribly pale, was seen to falter and fell in a swoon on the ground and so revealed the truth, which she had come to deny."—London Mail.

Finland's President.

Some of our readers know Dr. Clark's amazement at his discovery on his first visit to Finland that the Christian Endeavor society had gone ahead of him and that where he expected to be obliged to do pioneer work there were already several societies and there was a splendid prospect for the growth of the movement. Finnish Endeavorers keep the English words "Christian Endeavor," with no attempt at translation. "A week ago," Mr. Saxback wrote us not long since, "we had our first real union meeting in Ekenas. Thirteen societies, with an aggregate of a little more than 400 members, were reported, all in connection with the Free Church of Finland. We hope that the movement will soon reach the state church and all the other denominations of Christians." At this meeting Mr. Saxback was elected president of the Finland Christian Endeavor union.—Amos R. Wells in Christian Endeavor World.

EMIL SAXBACK.

India Inspiration.

The one city of Cutlack has twelve Christian Endeavor societies of one denomination.

A Christian Endeavor society in Kandy, Ceylon, has started the useful annex of a Christian Endeavor class in shorthand.

Dr. Clough, the great Baptist missionary at Ongole, warmly supports Christian Endeavor and has seven societies in his institutions at Ongole.

The girls' society of Bellary, south India, has taken an extra orphan into its school at its own expense. True Christian Endeavor that.

The East Bengal union has just held its first annual convention, reporting sixty-nine societies, fifteen of them for women, five Juniors and the rest for boys and men.

Professor Sterling of the Christian college at Madras is a Christian Endeavorer. He had been in India only three weeks when he organized a new society and invigorated an old one.

The East Bengal union has divided its societies into groups of from four to six, each group being watched over by a "circle secretary," whose duty it is to see that his societies are in good condition and visit them [illegible], an idea worth transplanting.

Already Supplied.

A Swedish girl just arriving service at old country attended evening minister, seeing a Duluth church. The m[illegible] hands with she was a stranger, sho[illegible]meeting and her at the close of the [illegible] in calling said he would find pleasure the girl, upon her soon, whereupon bashfully blushing, hung her head and may have a murmured, "[illegible]nk you, but [illegible]

William Reed & Sons

OUR SECOND BIG PAY DAY SALE

WILL BE HELD *Tuesday to Saturday,*

March 14 to 18.

Special Arrangements will be Made to Cash Pay Checks.

You Cannot Afford to Miss It.

Prices are the Lowest We've Offered for Years.

Hill Muslin, full 36 inches wide, always the same quality, 5c yard.
All Calicos, the best made, 4c yard.
All Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams, 5c yard.

Winter Coats, Suits and Skirts at Half Price.

Read Last Week's Advertisement for Details.

☞ REMEMBER, You Won't Find a Yard of Seconds in these Goods. We Never Sell Them.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware., Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,
Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,
Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the street all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Advertise your business in the ITEM

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

There are 12,655 graduates of the Yale University living.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation.

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Effected Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and

through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham has for many years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

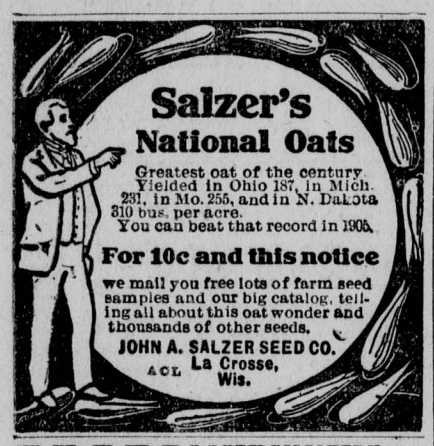
Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered for a long time with womb trouble, and finally was told by my physician that I had a tumor on the womb. I did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and to-day I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world for women."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She asks nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.


Salzer's
National Oats
Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 187, in Mich. 231, in Mo. 255, and in N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre.
You can beat that record in 1905.
For 10c and this notice
we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B. Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Cleopatra had just called for an adder.

"I wish we lived in future ages," said the court jester.

"Why so?" asked the page.

"Why, if cash registers were invented I could take Her Majesty one and tell her it was the best adder out."

There are 44,000 hotels in the United States. N. Y.—11

YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised many mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Brush, N. Y."

Why He Crossed.

Washington was asked why he crossed the Delaware on the ice.

"I couldn't commit an anachronism," he explained. "It would have spoiled the painting utterly.

Perceiving the wise foresight of their leader, the soldiers cheered him on.—Judge.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Loon Overcome by Cold.

E. E. Skinner, caretaker at the town farm, found a large loon in the road yesterday near his house.

He caught the bird, carried it home and fed it. It seemed to be suffering from hunger and the severe cold.—Berlin Correspondence Hartford Courant.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Graham County jail at Clifton, A. T., is the strongest jail in the world.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Petroleum wells have been discovered in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 198 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1905.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn —rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have in 1905, if you will plant my seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [A. C. L.]

The annual consumption of salt in England is forty pounds a head.

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality **for over a quarter of a century** has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE,

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a **positive proof** that **LION COFFEE** has the

Confidence of the people.

The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

DILOMATIC CORPS SHIFT

Present Makes Changes in Ambassadors and Ministers.

CORTELYOU IN THE CABINET

The State Acts Immediately on Nominations of Two ex-Members — Wynne Gets Consulship—Other Appointments in Consular Service—Men Who Are Shifted About.

Washington, D. C. — The President sent to the Senate a long list of diplomatic and consular nominations in addition to those of the Cabinet. The latter were immediately confirmed. Nominations for two ex-Senators also were sent in, namely, Cockrell to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and Carles to be Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin. These two nominations were also confirmed.

With the exception of Mr. Wynne, all the members of the last Cabinet were reappointed. Mr. Cortelyou takes Wynne's place in the Postoffice Department, and the latter gets the Consul-Generalship at London, England, vice I. Clay Evans, late Commissioner of Pensions, who has been at London about two years. Secretary Shaw is renominated with the understanding that he will retire in February, 1906, when he will have served a full four years.

The nominations sent in for Ambassador were decided upon and the announcement of the proposed changes made some time ago. Of the eleven Ministers nominated only six are new men. The other five are now in the diplomatic service, and are to be transferred from their present places to those for which they have been nominated. Four of the five Ambassadors named are in the diplomatic service, and Mr. Reid, who goes to London, was Minister to France under President Harrison. Those nominated to be Ambassadors are:

Whitelaw Reid, New York, to Great Britain.

Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, to France.

George V. L. Meyer, Massachusetts, to Russia.

Edwin H. Conger, Iowa, to Mexico.

Henry White, Rhode Island, to Italy.

Ambassador Bellamy Storer will be retained at the Austrian court, although there has been a stiff fight among Ohio politicians over the matter. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Meyer are now serving respectively at St. Petersburg and Rome. Mr. Conger is Minister to China, and Mr. White First Secretary of the Embassy at London. Those nominated to be Ministers are:

William Woodville Rockhill, District of Columbia, to China.

David J. Hill, New York, to the Netherlands.

Henry Lane Wilson, Washington, to Belgium.

William Miller Collier, New York, to Spain.

Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, to Switzerland.

Thomas J. O'Brien, Michigan, to Denmark.

Charles M. Graves, Minnesota, to Sweden and Norway.

Edward C. O'Brien, New York, to Paraguay and Uruguay.

John B. Jackson, New Jersey, to Greece and Montenegro, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

John W. Riddle, Minnesota, to Roumania and Servia.

Samuel R. Gummere, New Jersey, to Morocco.

These nominations in the Consular service were made:

CONSULS GENERAL.

Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania, at London.

Frank H. Mason, Ohio, at Paris.

Alexander H. Thackara, Pennsylvania, at Berlin.

Hoffman Philip, New York, at Tangier, Morocco.

Thomas Sammons, Washington, at Niu-Chwang, China.

Stanley Stoner, Missouri, at Calcutta, India.

Henry P. Miller, Oregon, at Yokohama, Japan.

J. Linn Rodgers, Ohio, at Shanghai, China.

George W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, at Brussels, Belgium.

CONSULS.

Frederick M. Ryder, Connecticut, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Arthur J. Clare, Massachusetts, at Barbadoes, West Indies.

Robert Brent Mosher, District of Columbia, at Collingwood, Ontario, Canada.

Hunter Sharp, North Carolina, at Kobe, Japan.

Robert S. Chilton, Jr., District of Columbia, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Frederic MacMaster, New York, at Zanzibar, Zanzibar.

Clarence Rice Slocum, New York, at Weimar, Germany.

George B. Anderson, District of Columbia, at Antigua, W. I.

T. St. John Gaffney, New York, at Dresden, Saxony.

Alphonse Gaulia, Rhode Island, at Havre, France.

The President accepted the resignation of Stanford Newel, American Minister at The Hague, at the request of Mr. Newel, based on the ill health of his wife. Mr. Newel has consented to remain at his post for three months longer or until he is relieved by his successor, Dr. David Jayne Hill, at present Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Newel was appointed from Minnesota in May, 1897.

DYING BY THE HUNDRED

Horrible Scenes Encountered Along Russian Line of Retreat.

Roads From Mukden Crowded With Two Wheeled Carts Carrying Wounded Soldiers.

Headquarters of General Rennenkampff, near Oubenepusa, via Mukden. —The road northward was crowded as far as the eye could reach by a continuous file of two-wheeled Chinese carts full of Russian wounded, the best testimony of the valor with which the Army of the East, fighting continuously for a fortnight, has defended every inch of the ground over which it has been compelled by superior numbers to retire.

Each cart bore from three to five wounded men, whose exhaustion was almost too utter for them to feel pain. Scarcely a groan or cry was heard—not even the moans of the dying. Only the dismal creak of the rude wheels and the thud of the ponies' hoofs were audible.

Most of the wounded had their heads covered with Chinese blankets or dirty coats, stiff with coagulated blood, hiding wan and dirty faces distorted with pain, sunken eyes and expanded nostrils. Here and there was seen a cart with two wounded men between whom was a corpse, which with every jolt pounded against the helpless living comrades of the man on whose face death had sealed the distortion of unbearable agony.

The valley in front of the Russian position has become a valley of death. Corpses strew the debatable ground, from which neither side could remove its dead.

Again and again the Japanese charged down the slope and up the hill. Again and again the Russians counter-attacked, trying to gain possession of "The Hill with the Tower." No quarter was asked for or given by either side. The enmity ceased only in death—the wounded with breasts torn open by shrapnel or bayonet essaying another shot with their last breath.

Here sat a Japanese upon a stone, a moment's pause for rest having stretched him out into eternity.

There lay two foes with bayonets sheathed in each other's breasts.

Everywhere corpses — corpses — corpses.

For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "The Hill with the Tower," stopping the Japanese sap work. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Russian skirmishers heard a noise at "The Hill with the Tower." Creeping forward they discovered that the Japanese were heaping up corpses as defenses. The Russian field batteries immediately opened fire and forced a cessation of the work.

At dawn the Japanese attacked the Russian positions near Oubenepusa. The attackers were scarcely recognizable as valiant Japanese, so mechanically did they move forward and withal with undying persistence attack and get thrown back. They repeated this at 10 in the morning after a preparatory artillery bombardment and reached the Russian trenches, where a bayonet fight ensued.

At the crucial moment General Alieff, commanding the vanguard, arrived on the scene with two companies and turned the scale against the Japanese. Among the wounded was Lieutenant-Colonel Hrostitsky, of the General Staff, who nevertheless remained at the front.

MUREDRERS GOT $11.

Mystery of the Death of the Hunchback Clara McConnell Solved.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Two men have confessed to Superintendent of Police Taylor that they were responsible for the death of Clara McConnell, the hunchback, whose body was found in a manure pile on the outskirts of the Tenderloin here on February 13 last.

One of them is Harry Norris, who has already served two terms in prison for larceny and who was recently arrested after having stolen thirty or more overcoats from various places in this city. Norris is a degenerate, although a member of a well-to-do and respectable family of Wilmington, Del.

The name of Norris' accomplice the police are withholding. The motive for the murder was robbery. Norris and the other man lured Miss McConnell, who had a millinery store, to a stable on Clarion street below Cherry, struck her down with their fists, stole about $11 which she had tied in her handkerchief and then threw her in the refuse pit attached to the stable. She was not dead when thrown in, but was suffocated.

ZONE COVERNMENT TO GO ON.

Secretary Taft Decides He Has Authority to Continue It.

Washington, D. C.—Owing to the failure of Congress to provide new legislation for the government of the canal zone, Secretary Taft was confronted with the question as to whether he could continue to administer the affairs of the zone. This question he decided in the affirmative.

JUDGE REAGAN IS DEAD.

Known as Father of Interstate Commerce Legislation.

Houston, Texas. — Judge John H. Reagan, sole surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet, died in Palestine, Texas, of pneumonia. Judge Reagan, who was eighty-six years of age, had been in failing health for a year or more.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 30	@$	30½
First	28	@	29
Seconds	26	@	27
State dairy tubs, firsts	27	@	28
Imitation creamery	24	@	28
Factory, thirds to firsts	20	@	25

CHEESE.

State, full cream, fancy	---	@	13½
Small	—	@	13¾
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	—	@	6¾
Full skims	4	@	5

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	29	@	30
State and Penn	29	@	30
Western—Choice	25	@	26
Southern—Choice	25	@	26

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	3 12½	@	3 15
Medium, choice	2 30	@	2 32½
Pea, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 85	@	2 90
White kidney	—	@	3 10
Yellow eye	—	@	2 25
Black turtle soup	—	@	3 25
Lima, Cal.	3 55	@	3 60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Greening, per bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	—	@	6 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	15
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	15	@	21
Capons, per lb	14	@	20
Chickens, Philadelphia	16	@	21
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	12½
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 25

HOPS.

State, 1904, choice, per lb	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Common to fair	25	@	26
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Old odds	11	@	12

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	80	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	65	@	70
Straw, long rye	1 05	@	1 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, per bag	1 25	@	1 35
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	1 15
Tomatoes, per carrier	75	@	3 50
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	3 50
Squash, per box	1 00	@	1 75
Peas, per basket	3 00	@	10 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	5 00
Cabbages, per ton	8 00	@	30 00
String beans, per basket	3 00	@	12 00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Red, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Orange Co., per bag	2 50	@	3 50
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	80
Cauliflower, per bbl	4 50	@	6 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	10	@	20
Spinach, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Beets, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Parsley, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Parsnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Shallots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 85
Spring patents	6 00	@	6 95
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 24⅜
No. 2 red	—	@	1 19⅞
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54¾
Oats, mixed	37½	@	38½
Clipped white	39	@	4[illegible]
Lard, city	—	@	6¾

GAME.

Rabbits, cottontail, per pr.	10	@	12½
Jack rabbits	25	@	35

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	13
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	3 00	@	8 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 60	@	5 65
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	7½

True Greatness.

How sad that all great things are sad—
That greatness knows not to be glad.
The boundless, spouseless, fearful sea
Pursues the moon incessantly;
And Caesar childless lives and dies,
The thunder-torn Sequoia tree
In solemn isolation cries
Sad chorus with the homeless wind
Above the clouds, above his kind,
Above his bastioned peak, above
All sign or sound or sense of love.
How mateless, desolate, and drear
His lorn, long seven thousand year!
My comrades, lovers, dare to be
More truly great than Caesar; he
Who hewed three hundred towns apart,
Yet never truly touched one heart,
The tearful, lorn, complaining sea
The very moon looks down upon.
Then changes—as a saber drawn;
The great Soquoia lords as lone
As God upon that fabled throne.
No, no! True greatness, glory, fame,
Is his who claims nor place nor name,
But loves and lives content, complete,
With baby owers at his feet.
—Joaquin Miller, in Success.

Kansas as Center of Universe.

Thomas A. McNeal, Kansas state printer, believes the state to be "the center of the universe," and he justifies his belief in this convincing way: "Scientists have noted that if a man starts from Kansas and travels eastward and keeps going until Kansas is again reached and then takes the same journey, but starting to the westward, the distance traveled is precisely the same."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Japan imports wool from many of the European countries.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The exportation of cattle from Mexico to Cuba is increasing.

DEAD COVER MUKDEN FIELD

Thousands of Japs and Russians Killed in Latest Battle.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN RESIGNS

Spoils Captured by the Mikado's Troops—Major General Nashimoff Among the Captured—Forty Thousand Prisoners Taken—Each Report Increases Size of Disaster to Russians.

Tokio, Japan.—Every official report from the front adds to the magnitude of the Russian disaster, and the indications are that the whole truth of the crushing blow delivered by Field Marshal Oyama to the Russian arms will not be known for some days, owing to the fact that the casualties are so great and the spoils so large that it is impossible as yet to get accurate figures.

As an indication of the losses inflicted on the enemy, a dispatch received at headquarters states that the Russian losses in front of the armies in the Sha River direction alone were 40,000 prisoners, including Major-General Nashimoff, and 26,500 dead left on the field. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded number about 90,000.

The spoils taken by the Japanese comprise a number of colors, sixty guns, 60,000 rifles, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 2000 horses, twenty-three cartloads of maps, a vast supply of provisions, fodder, fuel and clothing, railway and telegraph materials, accoutrements and supplies of all kinds. Every dispatch received adds to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured.

The official dispatches state that the pursuing detachments which started from the right bank of the Hun River reached a line thirteen miles north of the river. On the following day the pursuit of the retreating Russians was vigorously continued.

A detachment which left the Pu River, thirteen miles from Mukden, on the Tieling road, that forenoon had an engagement with a large column of the enemy which was making its way northward as rapidly as posible. The Japanese charged the Russians and a hand to hand fight occurred. Ultimately most of the column was surrounded and captured. Those of the column who succeeded in escaping continued to fight hopelessly for awhile and finally surrendered. The whole field was covered with Russian dead. The Japanese have since been engaged in burying their own dead and those of the enemy.

The Japanese casualties reported since February 26 number 41,222.

No report has been received from the Japanese operating in the direction of Haingching.

Reliable unofficial reports state that a detachment of the extreme Japanese left has reached Sintun, on the Mukden road, ten miles south of Tieling. A detachment from Fushun has occupied Lanniwo, ten miles north, having repulsed several flank attacks by Russian forces from the mountainous district to the northeast in the direction of the Kaiyuan and Talin road.

London, England.—In a dispatch just filed, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times confirms the reports of General Kuropatkin's resignation. The Council of War has been summoned.

KILLS 34,000 IN WEEK.

Indian Government Destroys Sections of Towns by Fire.

Calcutta, India.—The deaths from the plague in one week numbered 34,000.

Statistics show that in 1903 the mortality in India from the bubonic plague was 850,000. The latest number of deaths reported, quoted above, while extraordinary, is not unprecedented. The infection recently spread in Burmah, where it is making rapid strides. This season of the year always favors its spread.

The Indian Government is making every effort to eradicate it, destroying by fire whole sections of town and segregating the inhabitants. But owing to the climate and the sanitary condition of the outlying districts and native sections of the towns, it is difficult to cope with the epidemic, which breaks out continually at fresh points.

ENDS NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Russian Ambassador Pays $325,000 to British Foreign Secretary.

London, England.—Count Benkendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, paid $325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of the North Sea claims.

The incident was thus closed.

VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Two Lives Lost in Fire at Fridley, Minn.—$500,000 Damage.

St. Paul, Minn.—The village of Fridley, Minn., nineteen miles northwest of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire at night. The property loss is half a million dollars. Two men are dead in the ruins.

Dog Tears Out Boy's Eye.

Playing on a rug in his father's parlor, Clarence Cook, of Newark, N. J., was attacked by a bulldog. The boy's left eye was torn from its socket.

Mayor Harrison at Yale.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Ill., lectured at Yale University, in New Haven, Conn., on municipal reforms.

MRS. CHADWIC IS GUILTY

Cleveland, Ohio, Jou Convicts Famous Woman on l Counts.

Closing of a Remarkab Case—Defendant Goes Back to Ja Moaning Over Her te.

Cleveland, Ohio. —rs. Cassie L. Chadwick was found ilty of conspiring to defraud the ited States in conspiring to procurae certification of checks on a Natial bank when there were no funds the bank to her credit. She was und guilty on every count of the dictment upon which the jury was a berty to judge her—seven in all.

The original indicent contained sixteen counts. Two of these were ruled out during the rial by Judge Taylor, and of the remining fourteen one-half charged hewith securing the certification of hecks without having the proper ens made upon the books of the banJudge Taylor in his charge directe he jury to disregard these counts a consider only the remaining seven, ich related to the certification with funds on deposit.

Under the law she n be fined on each count, not more an $10,000 or not more than two yes in prison on each count; or she y be fined a maximum of $10,000 a also imprisoned for two years on ch count.

The jury left the co room at 3.33 p. m. It was annoud two hours later that a verdict habeen reached, and the jurors asked be taken out to dinner. Word wasent to Judge Taylor at his hotel, anie set 8.30 as the time at which he uld appear in court to receive the vert.

The jury went out :6.15 and returned at 7.30. Cou was opened promptly at 8.30, and t verdict was read at 8.33. Mrs. Cdwick came into court about five nutes before the jury. She was ampanied by her son, Emil Hoover, a two trained nurses. She sank intthe seat she has occupied during trial, and rested her face in thalm of her right hand—a position s had almost constantly throughout session of court.

During the afternoonhe had suffered severely from a amp in her right arm, being at tim barely able to use it. She forgot about the cramp at night in her etement, and moved the arm as thoughnothing had ever troubled it.

The jury sat silently itheir chairs waiting for the appearce of Judge Taylor. Around the dly lighted room stood perhaps thy persons—newspaper men, bailiffsnd attaches of the office of District torney Sullivan. Of Mrs. Chadwi's counsel, Judge Wing alone wasresent, and he sat with a frown of prehension upon his face. Emil Hoer, close behind his mother, was re to rejoice with or console her, as t case might be.

Mrs. Chadwick soon posed herself, raised her head, wid her eyes, and rose to her feet wi an air of bidding defiance to the wd. Attended by Deputy Marshal obitz, Emil Hoover and Judge Winghe walked steadily to the hallway take the elevator. It was not therand in the slight delay Mrs. Chadwi's composure deserted her utterly.

She violently threw offhe arm of Deputy Marshal Clobitz nd that of her son, exclaiming:

"Let me go. Oh, my Godet me go!"

"I'm not guilty!" she exaimed, and then, weakly, she mone again and again:

"Oh, let me go! let me o! I'm not guilty, I tell you, let mg!"

Suddenly she fell gainst Judge Wing. He caught he by the shoulders and kept her fro falling until Deputy Marshal Miner came upon the other side. Togeth the two men lifted her bodily and re her into the elevator, which desced one floor, and she was taken, hf walking and half carried, into the fice of United States Marshal Chaner and placed upon a sofa.

An attack of hysteri followed that lasted fully fifteen mutes, her sobs and cries being distitly audible in the hall outside. The o nurses were in prompt attendance d applied restoratives diligently. about half an hour from the time e entered the Marshal's office Mrs. hadwick was restored to comparae composure, and then was taken to he jail. From the time of leaving he Marshal's office until the door of the jail closed behind her she kept a continuous moaning.

The verdict was unpected by the attorneys in the case. d the attaches of the District Attorn's office were jubilant over their vicry. Mr. Sullivan, after the verdict had been rendered, said: "I don't ce to say anything about it. Not ow, anyhow. She's a woman, and e prosecution came in my line of dy. It has not been a pleasant case but I believe that an honest verdict s been given."

Judge Wing declared "Of course, I had hoped for better ings, but the case is not ended yet. e will take it up to the higher courts and fight it to the finish."

LARGE FIRE IN CEAR RAPIDS.

Explosion in a Grain Evator Threatens the Cr.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The boiler in Elevator B of the Aerican Cereal Mills, exploded and instantly the structure was in flans. The Fire Department was unabl to check the flames, and all building near by were doomed at midnight.

Souvenirs From Nantucket.

They were waiting for a fresh deck of cards and some other things and one of them felt moved to say: "Those Nantucket people must find it pretty tough to be completely shut off from civilization two or three weeks every winter." "Huh!" grunted a man across the table, "you don't know the Nantucketers, do you? At any date, you miss their point of view. They twist the situation plum around and figure that it's pretty tough on what little civilization there is out of their blooming island to be shut off from them. The boot's on the other leg. In their opinion, unless you were born and brought up in Nantucket you're no great shakes. They'll tell you that when they're icebound there's no end of excitement on the mainland because nobody can get to them, but they don't want you to suppose for a moment that they're anxious to get to other folks, and there's no make-believe about it either. And it isn't that they haven't seen the rest of the world, for they have. They're just satisfied with themselves and their surroundings. What's more, they're cute in the head, those natives. Ever go into that heirloom shop of theirs on the main street of the village? They've sold enough Nantucket warming pans and ships' clocks and pinning wheels and foreign idols in that store to stuff the British Museum twice over, but the stock never runs low; it's a high-tide stock summer after summer. There isn't a rich family anywhere that can't boast of a Nantucket relic or souvenir made in New Jersey and stained with age—or stain. If you've a notion that those mariners and descendants of mariners on that sand waste allow the joke's on them when a steamer can't plow her way through to them, you want to talk with them."—Providence Journal.

Fresh Air Cure.

Yesterday afternoon Edward C. Schmidt, of Appleton, and William Odenbrett, the well-known piano man, of Milwaukee, went up to their well equipped summer cottage at Page's Point, on the Fox River, to do a little black bass fishing through the ice. They were very successful, and before retiring for the night they filled the stoves with wood. The fires went down, however, before morning, when the thermometer registered twenty-nine degrees below zero. Mr. Odenbrett awoke and found that one of his ears was frozen solid.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HAD TO GIVE UP.

Suffered Agonies From Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1953 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reping, writes: "Five utation and standyears ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."

GEORGF W. RENOFF.

(Signed) GEORGE W. RENOFF.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

As the Twig is Bent

Little Elizabeth was a scientist's daughter, and when she was taken with measles she heard a good deal about germs and microbes.

One evening, some time after her recovery, she heard her mother singing a lullaby to baby Jack.

"Oh, mamma! you must not sing that. You sang it to me when I had the measles, and there may be microbes in it."—Harper's Magazine.

This Pretty Girl Saved From Catarrh of the Lungs by Pe=ru=na.

MISS FLORENCE KENAH.

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently.

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna." *Florence E. Kenah.*

Women Should Beware of Contracting Catarrh.

The cold wind and rain, slush and mud of winter are especially conducive to catarrhal derangements. Few women escape.

Upon the first symptoms of catching cold Peruna should be taken. It fortifies the system against colds and catarrh.

Pe-ru-na for Colds and Catarrh.

The following interesting letter gives one young woman's experience with Peruna:

Miss Rose Gerbing, a popular society woman of Crown Point, Ind., writes:

"Recently I took a long drive in the country, and being too thinly clad I caught a bad cold which settled on my lungs, and which I could not seem to shake off. I had heard a great deal of Peruna for colds and catarrh and I bought a bottle to try. I am pleased that I did, for it brought speedy relief. It only took about two bottles, and I consider this money well spent.

"You have a firm friend in me, and I not only advise its use to my friends, but have purchased several bottles to give to those without the means to buy, and have noticed without exception that it has brought a speedy cure wherever it has been used."—Rose Gerbing.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

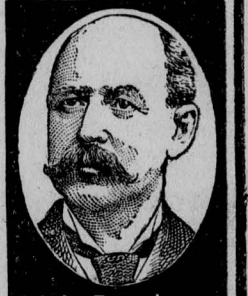
It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used on and off for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE. $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN.



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost from $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, hold their shape better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom of each shoe. Look for it. Take no substitute. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own retail stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach.

BETTER THAN OTHER MAKES AT ANY PRICE.

"For the last three years I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoe and found it not only as good, but better than any shoe that I ever had, regardless of price." *Chas. L. Farrell, Asst. Cashier The Capital National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape, and wear longer than other makes.

W.L.DOUGLAS $4.00 SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is considered to be the finest patent leather produced.

FAST COLOR EYELETS WILL NOT WEAR BRASSY

W. L. Douglas has the largest shoe mail order business in the world. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25c. extra prepays delivery. If you desire further information, *write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles.*

W.L.DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS

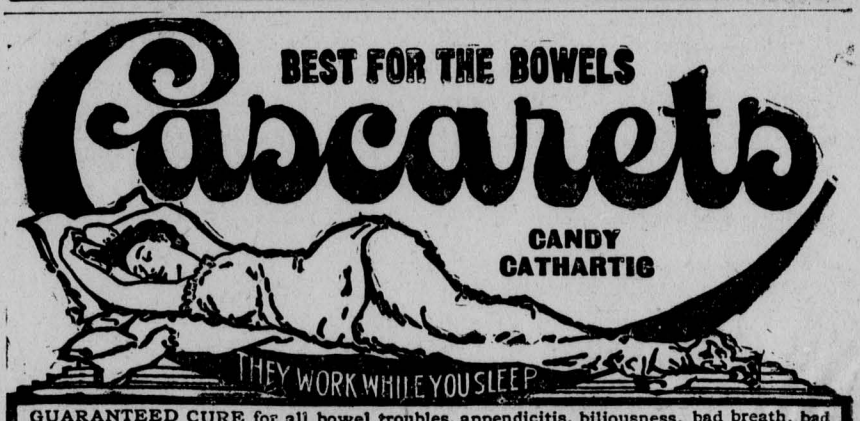
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

The Victoria Acetylene Generator

Cheaper than kerosene. All fed. ...and damage from lamp...

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ABSOLUTELY SAFE, ECONOMICAL, CLEAN and PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY TO THE CONSUMER ON THE MARKET.

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If you are a hustler we want you for our Agent.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND VALVES.

Supplies for Steam, Water, Plumbing, and Gas, Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers.

JOHN SIMMONS CO.,
96-110 Centre Street, New York.

THE TERRIBLE.

Barbaric Czar Who Loved to Burn, Boil and Torture His Subjects.

Some of the reasons why Ivan, czar of Russia, was called "the Terrible" have been retold by K. Waliszewski in his book. Persons who displeased him he would saw asunder by the constant rubbing of a rope around their waists or sprinkle alternately with ice cold and boiling water. He marked his sense of a bad jest by deluging the perpetrator with boiling soup and then running him through with a knife. He rebuked an unmannerly envoy by summoning a carpenter and ordering him to nail the man's hat on his head. There were also wholesale orgies, as at the punishment of Novgorod, when he had a hundred persons roasted over a slow fire by a new and ingenious process and then run down on sledges into the river to be drowned. At Moscow the czar had a disappointment. There was to be a great execution of 300 victims who had already been tortured to the last extremity, and loyal subjects had been summoned to the function. "To Ivan's astonishment the great square was empty. The instruments of torture that stood ready—the stoves and red-hot pinchers and iron claws and needles, the cords, the great coppers full of boiling water—had failed to attract this time.

"But there had been too much of this sort of thing lately, and the executioners were growing too long armed. Every man sought to hide deeper than his neighbor. The czar had to send reassuring messages all over the town. 'Come along! Don't be afraid! Nobody will be hurt!' At last out of cellars and garrets the necessary spectators were tempted forth, and forthwith Ivan, inexhaustible and quite unabashed, began a lengthy speech. Could he do less than punish the traitors? But he had promised to be merciful, and he would keep his word! Out of the 300 who had been sentenced 180 should have their lives!" Torture and execution were, however, in the case of Ivan very much more than the mere instruments of barbaric justice. They were his recreation and delight. As a boy his amusement was to throw dogs down from the top of one of the castle terraces and watch their dying agonies. As a man he used to go the round of the torture chambers after dinner. One of his first crimes was the execution of his earliest friend, Feodor Vorontsov. One of his last was the murder of his own son.

According to Waliszewski, it was the recognized thing in Russia for the upper dog to make things as uncomfortable for the under dog as knouts and slow fires could make them. So "the Terrible" only talked of his subjects in the language they could most readily understand. Ivan was by no means unpopular with the people. In many ways he was an enlightened and progressive monarch. He took the first steps toward the founding of Russia's great eastern empire. He made more or less successful attempts toward political and legal reform, and he had a certain gift of leadership and instinct of statesmanship which he used to the best advantage. Personally he was a coward, as was shown at the siege of Kasan, when he kept diligently to his devotions in spite of the repeated entreaties of his men to come out and help them.

Portrait Buttons.

Portrait buttons for campaign purposes are no new thing. Exactly the same method of conveying the expression of political admiration was in force in the days of Queen Anne. At the time of the famous sermon by Dr. Sacheverell, when party passion reached a high pitch, the custom was originated of using coat buttons adorned with caricatures, portraits of the much discussed doctor and similar decorations. Nor was the fancy confined to buttons. Gentlemen sealed their letters with similar designs, and a little later they were to be found on the backs of playing cards and even on women's fans. Dr. Sacheverell's head, again, was made use of to ornament tobacco stoppers, crockery and similar articles.

Skillful Porto Ricans.

The natives of Porto Rico fashion a variety of useful and ornamental articles by hand from the palm leaves, gourds, cocoanuts and other products of the island. They are skillful in weaving hammocks, hats similar to panama hats, and a great variety of baskets. Canes, paper knives and other articles are carved out of the native woods, some of which show curious and strikingly ornamental markings. The senoras and senoritas of Porto Rico are especially skillful with the needle and produce a considerable quantity of fine drawn work and laces.

For Amateur Thespians.

Knox—I hear you're getting up an amateur theatrical club. Woodby—Yes, and now we're looking for a good motto for the club. What would you suggest? Knox—What's the matter with "Think twice before you act?"—Philadelphia Press.

Absentminded.

The Groom—I can't see that check your father placed among the wedding presents. The Bride—Papa is so absentminded! He lit his cigar with it.

MARKS OF ILLNESS ON NAILS

How Accident and Great Mental Anguish Are Also Indicated.

"One who makes a close study of finger nails will find many curious things about them to excite his wonder and interest," says an expert on such matters, "but none more so than the stories of physical condition told in their growth.

"You know that the nail of a person in good health grows at the rate of about one-sixteenth of an inch each week—slightly more than many authorities believe—but during illness or after an accident or during times of mental depression this growth is not only affected and retarded so far as its length is concerned, but also as regards its thickness. The very slightest illness will thus leave an indelible mark on the nails which may be readily detected as the nail grows out. If one has a sudden attack, such as acute rheumatism, which sends the temperature bounding upward to 104 or 105 within the space of two or three hours, it will be found on the nails, indicating the difference in thickness of growth between the time when health was enjoyed and the thin growth of the ill period.

"If the illness is one that comes gradually, like typhoid fever, for example, instead of a ridge a gentle incline will appear on the nails. Should one have an arm broken the thick ridge can be seen only on the fingers of the one hand, but in all cases of general sickness the ridge or slope appears on the fingers of both hands. When one has passed through a period of extreme excitement or mental depression, the fact will be imprinted on the nails either with an abrupt edge or a gentle slope, according to the acuteness of the mental influence.

"In no instance can the marks of illness, accident or mental condition be clearly seen on the nail until after the growth has carried the line beyond the white or half moon portion of it, but a week or two subsequent to any of these things the ridge or slope may be found on the nails, usually readily visible to the eyes, but if not the mark may be found by running the tip of the finger down any of the nails."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STRANGE CHECKS.

The Odd Assortment Collected by One Bank Clerk.

A torn linen collar, a piece of lath, a cuff and a half dozen other odd objects hung above the bank clerk's desk.

"My collection of queer checks," the young man said. "Each of those things is a check. Each was duly honored. Each has a story.

"I have been collecting queer checks for three years. That piece of lath started me. A western bank honored the lath for $250. It was made out as a check by the owner of a sawmill, who was out at the plant with his son, thirty miles from any house, and totally without paper, let alone a check book. The money was needed to pay off the hands. The sawmiller wrote on the lath just what a check correctly drawn has on it, and he sent his son in to the bank to get the money and to explain. The lath check was honored after some discussion among the bank's officers.

"The cuff check was drawn by an actor who had become slightly intoxicated, got into a fight and been arrested. He was treated cavalierly in his cell. They wouldn't give him any paper, and he bribed a boy to take the check to a bank. The boy got the money, and with it the actor paid his fine. Otherwise he'd have been jailed for ten days. Thus the cuff check may be said to have saved a man from prison.

"The check written on that linen collar won a bet of $5. A man bet a woman that a check made on a collar would be cashed, and of course he won his bet.

"Your bank, if you carry a good account, will honor the most freaky checks you can draw up. In such monkey business, though, it won't encourage you."—Chicago Chronicle.

Eve's Apple.

A botanical friend showed me not long since what he said was the apple that must have tempted Eve in what was surely a tropical fruit garden. It was a little bit of an oriental crab, about a third of an inch in diameter, and, of course, it was bitterly sour! My philosophizing friend pointed out that, of course, the fruits in Eden were the natural "wild" fruits, and he was wondering whether the fall of mankind would not have been accelerated if the attracting tree had been hung with a fair crop of the tempting golden or crimson varieties of today.—Country Life In America.

Gains.

In the Hawaiian Islands the growth of the past year has been 110 per cent.

The present total enrollment of societies as shown on the books at United society headquarters is 64,904 societies.

The Primitive Methodist church of the United States has officially adopted the name Christian Endeavor in addition to the name of their denominational Young People's society, their title now being the Wesley Guild of Christian Endeavor.

RICE TABLE.

The Principal Dish at the Midday Meal In Java.

In Java, as in most really warm countries, it is customary to rise early and to take a cup of tea or coffee, together with a biscuit and some fruit, immediately on leaving one's bed. This is followed by a more substantial breakfast, but the first really serious meal is served at half past 12 o'clock and is the equivalent of the French "dejeuner a la fourchette" or the Anglo-Indian tiffin. This meal is called rice table—"rystafel"—from the principal dish, a very elaborate curry, in the preparation of which the Malay cooks are especially skillful.

The peculiarity of the rice table consists in the number and variety of dishes presented. From these dishes the guest has to select the materials which, together with the rice upon the soup plate before him, are to constitute his curry. It is also as well to know beforehand that one is not required to lunch solely on curry, but that the rice table is succeeded by courses of ordinary luncheon dishes. It is a case, therefore, of "embarras de richesses."

The second danger is that of making up one's curry "not wisely, but too well," and leaving neither appetite nor capacity for the beefsteak or for any of the other solid dishes which subsequently appear and which under these circumstances only produce a feeling of mingled horror and consternation. It is then that one suddenly realizes that the rice table is merely a sort of tremendous "hors d'oeuvre."

There are two dangers to be avoided. In the first place, it is quite possible, in spite of the number of the dishes presented singly, to say nothing of an octagonal tray containing a separate chutney in each of its nine compartments, to get no lunch at all, for nothing is easier than after saying "nein" to a succession of frivolous compounds to dismiss the one solid and palatable dish.—Pearson's.

HARDWOOD FOREST.

Some Facts That May Prove Valuable to Our Readers.

The greatest area of hardwood forest and the largest supply of hard woods in the United States are in the region comprising the Southern Appalachian mountains and the country lying between them and the Mississippi river. For the last two or three years the bureau of forestry has been carefully studying this region, which is rich in commercial species, especially yellow popular, white, red, black and chestnut oak, chestnut, white pine and hemlock. A study was first made of the proportion of each of these species in the various types of forest, their merchantable yield, and their rate of growth. Last summer eleven agents of the bureau were assigned to an investigation of the market conditions governing the logging and use of each of these species, and twelve more to a study of the important characteristics of each tree and the possibilities of each under management. The data obtained in this and previous studies are now being formulated for publication. Several bulletins will be issued, one of a general character discussing the conditions of the region as a whole, the others dealing with the several species particularly.

The field study covered more than 400 counties and included all of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, the extreme western part of Maryland, the western portions of Virginia and the two Carolinas and the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. The bureau agents first visited the lumber centres of each county to interview the mill men and lumber dealers. Information was sought especially on these points: The remaining stands of timber and their quality; the annual cut and the uses to which it is put; land and stumpage values, the cost of logging and milling, and the prices of the finished product; the methods of logging employed, the specifications for timber in common use, and how these specifications are changing; and the principal markets for lumber. The object of this preliminary work was to gain a thorough understanding of the market and business conditions prevailing in the hardwood regions. Such knowledge was necessary before the men could go into the woods and work out intelligently the best and most practical methods of handling the forests.

The study of the general forest conditions and the characteristics of each of the important species followed. This study included inquiry into the requirements of each species as to light, soil and moisture, its seeding and reproductive capacity, its form and development in different types of forest, and the ways in which the various species effect each other in the competition for place and light; also the present methods of cutting, waste in logging and the effects of logging upon the forest. To determine the chances of natural reproduction under existing logging methods, second growth and culled lands in all states were carefully studied. The effects of fire and grazing upon the forest were also considered. Until the voluminous data thus obtained have been tabulated and compared absolutely figures and conclusions cannot be announced, but sufficient progress has been made to warrant some general statements of conclusions.

For market value the amount of standing timber, yellow poplar and white oak are the two most important trees of the region. These species were formerly found throughout almost the entire region in merchantable quantities, but they have been cut so extensively where there are transportation facilities that it is now usually necessary to go back a long distance into the woods to find a first-class stands of either of them. Poplar attains magnificent size in the coves of the mountain districts and in the river bottoms of central Tennessee and Kentucky, but its best development is reached in the higher mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. White oak reaches its best development in the river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. White poplar always forms a small proportion of the timber of the area, it very often forms a large proportion of the merchantable timber. White oak is present in very much greater numbers than poplar over the region as a whole, and occasionally forms over 50 per cent. of the stand.

Lumbering has had a serious effect on the reproduction of both poplar and white oak. When the white oak is cut, as a general rule it is partially replaced by inferior species, as red and black oaks. Thus in many cases where the virgin stand contained over 50 per cent. of white oak the second crop contains less than 10 per cent. Often when poplar has been lumbered, only the best trees have been cut, and as these are comparatively few in number and occurred at irregular intervals, the forest is not been opened up enough to let in sufficient light to allow young poplars to start growing. In addition, poplar seedlings are very easily injured by fire; even slight ground fires kill them. Fires have been very common throughout the regions and thus successful reproduction of poplar has often been greatly hindered.

Hemlock occurs over a small portion of the region, and white pine over a still smaller part; both confine themselves to the mountainous sections. As a rule hemlock has not been considered merchantable, because it is generally impossible to log and sell it in northern markets in competition with hemlock from Michigan and Pennsylvania. The little remaining white pine is lumbered in a few localities on a large scale and the supply will soon be exhausted.

Chestnut is very abundant. It forms a large proportion of the stand in the mountain districts, but decreases in quantity westward until it practically disappears in western Tennessee and Kentucky. Mature chestnut is damaged more severely by fire than any of the other species of the region. A considerable part of its mature timber is defective for this reason. Much of the timber is also wormy. In the past but little chestnut has been cut for lumber, but the output is now increasing. A new use for chestnut, which has developed very rapidly in the last few years, is for making tannin extract. For this purpose all grades and sizes of chestnut above five inches in diameter are used. There are a number of factories making the extract, one of which consumes 1,000 cords of this wood daily. This industry makes possible the utilization of the limbs and tops and the defective chestnut which otherwise would be wasted, and naturally assists in conservative management by making this timber more valuable and cleaner logging practicable.

Chestnut oak is abundant in the mountains, its stand decreasing westward. It is confined chiefly to the ridges, and in most sections is short-bodied and of little value for sawlogs. It is usually expensive to lumber because of its inaccessibility. The chief value of chestnut oak in this region has been for tanbark, for which in some places it has been largely cut.

Red and black oak are most abundant in the western lowland part of the region, where they often form over 70 per cent. of the stand. In addition to their use in large amounts for lumber and slack cooperage, they are also now extensively cut along the navigable rivers for railroad ties, for which purpose preservative treatment has recently made them available. These oaks form but a relatively small part of the forests in the eastern mountainous districts, where in the past almost none of them have been cut, owing to their low market value. But now lumbermen who are operating in the mountains take these oaks along with the poplars and white oaks.

There are a number of large permanent mills, but over the region as a whole most of the lumbering is still done by portable mills. These move through the timber, and the cutting is cleaner than it formerly was. This heavier cutting on account of the requirements of the two most important species, poplar and white oak, for light, is usually a good thing for the future crop, especially for poplar reproduction.

The demands upon this hardwood forest are enormous and varied. Great industries employing large manufacturing plants depend upon it for mill supplies. The most important of these industries are those using hardwoods for slack and tight cooperage, for lumber, furniture, finishing, railroad ties, tannin extract and wagon stock. In addition to furnishing wood for all these and other purposes, the forest of this region has a vital function to perform in protecting a watershed upon which a number of states depend for a constant supply of water. It is doubtful whether the bureau of forestry has ever undertaken a more important study, and its forthcoming bulletins should prove very valuable to many commercial interests as well as to forestry in general.

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